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## AN EXAMPLE FOR EUROPE.

FREE-TRADE, like many other great truths that have permanently established themselves, had to pass through an ordeal of doubt and difficulty, if not of danger. That day has passed, as far as regards its reception and acknowledgment in the country which may claim the honour, as well as the advantage, of having been its birth-place. Its friends, that were at one time to be counted by units, now include millions; while its opponents have gra-

lly dwindled away from year to year, and from day to day, they have become as rare as the Ichthyosauri. One of the favourite arguments of those who formerly advocate the restrictive principle of commerce was—that, although Free-trade might be theoretically right, it would be practically erroneous, as long as other nations were not converted to it. With regard to reciprocity it was admitted, though somewhat reluctantly, that we might give the principle a trial. Without such treaties, it was held to be suicidal to open our ports to the pro-

ducts and commodities of [the] world. It was contended, on the other side, that Free-trade, like virtue, would prove to be its "own exceeding great reward;" that the principle, being true, ought to be established for its own sake; that treaties of reciprocity were not worth consideration; and that if this country did what was right, other nations would, in due time follow the example. Experience has proved how well founded was the reliance of the Free-traders upon their great principle. They built their philosophy upon an abstract truth, and deemed it impossible that it



THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH, FROM A PICTURE BY LOUIS DAVID.—(See NEXT PAGE.)

could misfit with, or be antagonistic to, any other truth whatsoever. Every succeeding year has confirmed the justice of their opinions. The labouring classes have gradually ceased to give their rulers uneasiness. If at the present moment the poor man's loaf be dear, he knows that its price has not been enhanced by legislative interference; and that, dear as it may be, it is the cheapest that is to be procured for him in the markets of the world. Consequent upon the freedom has been the increase of trade; and increasing employment has brought increasing comfort to all classes. England at this moment offers a spectacle which astonishes the protective nations, and which makes them doubt whether, after all, their wisdom is much better than foolishness;—it shows them that the reduction of taxes which formerly impeded commerce and manufactures increases instead of diminishing the public revenue. The proofs of these facts are not few and unconnected, but many and continuous. He who runs may read them. They have uprooted sedition from the land; they have reconciled the people even to the anomalies and short-comings of that venerable and often-maligned Constitution, which permits them to be so prosperous and so free; they have augmented the public wealth and improved the public morality; while they have strengthened the foundations of the Throne, and impressed the whole world with an idea of our greatness, which will do us as much service as a score of armies. Other nations have not yet imitated the example we have set them, but they have begun to waver in their old allegiance. The doctrine of Protection is no longer considered invulnerable and sacred. France, our nearest neighbour, and which ought to be our best customer, as we theirs, is already dubious of a policy under the operation of which she stints herself of the cheap manufactured goods which are separated from her by only twenty-five miles of water, and in periods of scarcity feeds her people upon bread 20 or even 50 per cent dearer than it is in England. Our commercial history for the last seven years is so full of instruction, as well as of warning, that sooner or later France must follow our example. The other nations of Europe, if [the bad passions of the Czar do not interfere to throw them into confusion, will gradually recognise the same truth.

The National Balance Sheet of Great Britain before the reform of the commercial tariff and the repeal of the Corn-laws, exhibited but too often the melancholy record of a falling revenue. Before the year 1846 it was a problem for statesmen to know what new tax to levy to maintain the equilibrium between the receipts and the expenditure. Subsequent to that time, by the wise expedient of taxing property and untaxing the means of subsistence, the problem has been to know which were the best taxes to abolish. Year after year crowds of applicants besiege the official sanctum of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, demanding the remission of duties that are still found to press heavily and injuriously upon the industry, the health, or the morals of the people. Year after year it is found possible and advisable to accede to some portion of these demands. The articles of which the tariff takes cognisance have gradually been reduced from 1200 to 400. The oppressive Window-tax has been abolished. The excise-man, the most vexatious of all tax-gatherers, has been relieved of the duty of attending to the manufacture of soap, and has nothing further to do with that article than to wash himself with it. There is even a probability that in a year or two he will be a stranger to the manufacture of paper, and read his cheap book, and his penny daily newspaper, with advantage to himself and to the community, without the slightest disadvantage to the revenue. These results, so agreeable in themselves, entail no loss upon the nation. Taxation remitted is not, under a Free-trade system, equivalent to revenue sacrificed, whatever it may be in countries where Protection and prohibition are still the rule. Our quarterly and our annual tables of the revenue all tell the same tale. The story is as old as the repeal of the Corn-laws, but has lost neither its novelty nor its welcome. The quarterly returns that were made up on Tuesday last are of the same complexion as their predecessors. Although a harvest below the average, and the unsettled state of our relations with the East of Europe have operated in a manner prejudicial to the interests of trade, they have not yet affected the national income, nor afforded any ground for believing that the surplus to which we have been accustomed will be superseded by a deficiency.

The decrease on the quarter amounts to £54,906; of which, £25,000 is in the Post-office, and £29,996 in the Miscellaneous taxes. Both of these items are accidental: that on the Post-office results from the payment, within the last quarter, of sums for the mail-packet service that are chargeable to the previous quarter, or to the whole year; while that in the Miscellaneous taxes may be accounted for by the non-collection of sums that will figure in due course in the quarter next ensuing. In every other great branch of revenue there is an increase: in the Customs, £120,667—although the modification of the Tea Duties has come into partial operation; in the Excise, £5474—in spite of the abolition of the Soap Duties, which formerly brought in so large a sum to this department; in the Stamps, £98,742; in the Property-tax, £24,467; in the Crown Lands, £10,000; and in the Miscellaneous, £22,400: making a total of £281,750. To this has been added a further sum of £207,212, derived from imprest and other monies, and the repayment of advances—making a total increase upon the quarter of no less than £417,727. The figures for the financial year ending upon the same day as the quarter, show a still more satisfactory result. The only item that shows a decrease, is the Miscellaneous—£100,033. On the Customs the increase is £361,519; on the Excise, £372,768; on the Stamps, £476,372; on the Assessed taxes, £27,159; on the Property-tax, £204,191; on the Post-office, £45,000; and on the Crown Lands, £182,888. These items, with a sum of £751,888 derived from imprest and other moneys, and the repayment of advances, raise the total increase upon the year to the sum of £2,811,752. Great Britain may well be proud and grateful for such results as these. They show the vigour of her industry, and the elasticity of her resources, as well as the wisdom of the statesmen under whom she has had the good fortune to be governed. We may be certain that the state of things which they disclose, will not be without salutary effects—not only upon our friendly intercourse with the great French

nation, which is now our firm ally, but upon that remote and semi-barbarous nation which may consider us her foe, if she do not withdraw from the territories of the neighbour whom she has so wrongfully invaded. For peace or for war the figures of our balance-sheet are alike satisfactory to ourselves, and full of significance for all Europe.

#### EQUESTRIAN PORTRAIT OF THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.

WE have this week the pleasure of producing an Engraving from a fine portrait of the Empress Eugénie, of France, recently painted by M. Louis David, painter to the Emperor. This is the only equestrian portrait of her Majesty that has as yet appeared, with the exception of that in which she appears in the *Maja* costume, and which we Engraved about a twelvemonth ago. It is considered an excellent likeness, having been highly approved of both by the Emperor and Empress; and is intended as the companion to the portrait of the Emperor, by the same artist—engravings of which have been sent by the Government to many thousands of the Communes of France.

A very good print of this portrait, from a drawing on stone, also by David (though the Artist's name was not put to it), made by the Emperor's permission, but without any regular sitting, has been published by Mr. Sinnett, the English printseller, in the Passage Colbert.

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

##### FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The Oriental question, with the thousand and one daily rumours to which it gives rise, once more engrosses public attention, to the exclusion of all other subjects, except the winter amusements and the winter fashions. The last-mentioned points, in the capital of the civilised world—as the French, with that *naïve* vanity which is often more amusing than offensive, have christened their metropolis—are, at all times and all seasons, much too important to be neglected for anything short of a revolution. Various preparations are being made in the theatres, the *salons*, and at the *magasins de nouveautés*, the *couturières*, the *modistes*, and the tailors, for the ensuing season. Doubtless, the struggle going on abroad will suggest some brilliant ideas to the above caterers to the public taste, and *chapeaux à la Sultane*, *pellets à la Uléma*, *chemiselettes à la Cosaque*, will be the rage during the winter.

The Emperor and Empress, having deferred their departure for Compiegne from the 8th till the 12th, have been making a round of the newest pieces at the theatres. They were to have gone to the "Sept Merveilles du Monde," on Monday or Tuesday; but their visit was deferred till later by the works going on to complete a private staircase constructed to lead to the Imperial box at the Porte St Martin. Their Majesties were much gratified by the representation of the "Pressoir" which they visited last week.

The preparations at Compiegne for the reception of visitors are on a large scale. A considerable number of the *corps diplomatique* are invited to join the *classe*, which the Empress purposes attending on horseback. It appears that the *manteau de cour* is to be adopted by order for the ladies who go to court, from the 1st of January next. There is also a question of bestowing titles to such of the Ministers and high dignitaries who are still without this distinction.

Le Chevalier de Lezama has been charged by the Marquis de Villuma, Ambassador from the Court of Spain, to convey to the Spanish Government the remains of his late illustrious predecessor, Don Juan Donoso Cortés, Marquis de Valdegamas, together with those of the celebrated dramatic poet Leandro Fernandez de Moratín, who died at Paris in 1828, and was interred at Père la Chaise. The coffin having been formally remitted to M. de Lezama, he departed at once for Madrid, accompanied by the Curé of St. Philippe du Roule (at which church the body of the Marquis was temporarily deposited), who had been the personal friend of the late Ambassador.

It is reported that great changes are to take place in the organisation of the army. Among the *on dits* is one that asserts that the regiments of light infantry are to be replaced by battalions of chasseurs in the style of the *tirailleurs* of Vincennes: two battalions forming a regiment under the command of a Lieut.-Colonel. The cap of the new regiment of chasseurs (here begins the verification of our prophecy registered above) almost exactly resembles that of the Cossacks. The uniform in general is sufficiently elegant.

Extremely strict measures are being taken throughout the provinces for the establishment of regulation and order in the *cafés* and *cabarets*, which in a variety of instances have been closed altogether. Those measures, if not carried too far, or exercised with tyranny, are likely to do considerable good, the present state of many of these establishments requiring much reformation.

A new journal, treating of a subject hitherto holding but little place in literature or public interest, has just appeared in Paris. The title of this production is the *Innovator*, the subject "Shoemaking!" The founder pursues the double vocation of shoemaker and poet.

An unfortunate accident has just occurred to M. Aquado, Marquis de Lasmarismas, which has caused much sensation. Preparing for a short journey, he was loading a pistol, when, from some cause, it went off, and both balls passed through his hand. Fortunately, no bone nor joint has been injured, and the results are not likely to prove serious.

The 27th of this month is the day definitively fixed for the trial of those compromised in the plot known by the name of the affair of the Opéra Comique. Twenty-seven persons are to appear at the bar.

A singular discovery has been made in the demolition of the Hôtel du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères. Behind the wainscoting, three of the workmen employed discovered a sum of 150,000 francs (£6000); they took possession of and fled with the treasure; but are being pursued, and will, in all probability, be arrested.

The Théâtre Lyrique has a brilliant success at this moment with a new opéra of M. Adolphe Adam, entitled, "Le Bijou Perdu," sung by a *débutante* who has sufficient merit to satisfy a public already prepared to expect much from the reputation spread previous to her appearance. Mdme. Marie Cabel is young and pretty, *ce qui ne gâte rien*; her voice is clear, flexible, facile, and full of charm; a sort of joyous insolence—a superabundance of life and gaiety and sprightliness—abound in her person, her acting, and her singing, which have an irresistible attraction; and promise for this young cantatrice a long and brilliant career. The opera is admirably suited to display her talents. The plot, though slight, is quite sufficient for the *livret* of an opéra comique; which, when containing an intrigue too complicated or too serious, is apt to embarrass the music. The latter is sprightly, well-sustained, graceful, and melodious; interspersing airs full of gaiety and freshness, and easily retained. The chansonette—

Ah! qu'il fait donc bon,  
Qu'il fait donc bon  
A cueillir des fraises!

sung by the brilliant cantatrice with a *verve*, and a charm wholly indescribable, is already the *réfrain* everywhere. At the Gaîté, a drama by MM. Anicet Bourgeois and Michel Masson, named "Georges and Marie," is having what Théophile Gautier, the admirable critic, justly calls "*un succès de larmes*." Admirably performed by Mdme. Naptal Arnaut and Saferrière; the piece, itself possessing considerable interest, though perhaps a little wanting in originality, moves on before an

audience full of sympathy and admiration. A new piece of Alexander Dumas, "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV," about to be represented, has been forbidden in its present form—the subject treating of the passion of the youthful monarch for a young girl of birth inferior to his own, being considered as likely to lead to remarks and comparisons of a political tendency; it has, therefore, to be nearly remodelled before appearing on the stage. A farther obstacle to its representation is likely to occur in the misfortune—we trust a temporary one—which has occurred to the gifted actress, Augustina Brohan, who was to have sustained one of the principal *rôles*, in an affection of the eyes, which, it is feared, may prove serious. The Théâtre Français is about shortly to produce a comedy in verse, entitled "Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Hiver."

##### WAR BETWEEN TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Letters from Constantinople enable us to give a connected narrative of the events preceding and accompanying the declaration of war which last week reached London in the brief and contradictory announcements of the electric telegraph. The news of the rejection, by the Emperor, of the Vienna Note, and its modifications, caused great excitement in Constantinople. Couriers daily arrived, and the great question was, "Shall we have war?" As soon as the text of the document containing the Czar's refusal of the Sultan's modifications arrived, the interviews of the Turkish Ministers with the representatives of the Foreign Powers succeeded each other with astonishing rapidity. On the 24th the Sultan convoked a Council at the Imperial Palace; and on the 25th the Grand Council assembled. The Secretary of the Grand Vizier had sent round summonses to all the Muhibirs, Viziers, functionaries, and clergy. Not only the Pachas in active service and those retired, and the other great dignitaries, but almost the whole of the Ulemas and the Hodjas—more than 100 in all—were summoned to the Council. The Grand Council, which was composed of not less than 300 dignitaries of the Turkish empire, commenced its deliberations at mid-day, and continued sitting until midnight. Its resolution, which upheld the modifications of the Vienna Note, was taken against the advice of the Ambassadors of Great Britain and France. To accept the Vienna Note would be, the Grand Council declared, incompatible with the dignity of the Empire, and war was preferable to such humiliation. After the Council couriers were sent to Omer Pacha and the chiefs of the various corps, instructing them to be in readiness and prepared for all eventualities.

On the 27th the Sultan signed the declaration of war against Russia, as agreed to by the Grand Council; and the declaration of war was posted up on the doors of all the mosques. The Sultan is said to have been induced to adopt this extreme resolution by the fact of the heads of the clergy having placed their property at his disposal. It is added, that the Sultan at once despatched a confidential officer to Omer Pacha with a large sum of money for the troops, and at the same time with orders to commence hostilities should the Danubian Provinces not be evacuated in eleven days, and not four weeks, as stated in one telegraphic despatch. Omer Pacha has been instructed to make, in the first instance, a formal summons to Prince Gortschakoff to evacuate the Ottoman territory; if the Russian General reply that he must refer to his Government for instructions, then Omer Pacha is to grant him a reasonable time, eleven days, as said by some; with more probability a month by others; if, however, the Russian General reply that his instructions are to continue to occupy the Principalities, and that he has no occasion to refer to his Government, then Omer Pacha is ordered to commence hostilities; but he is recommended not to pass the Danube. Any hostilities, under such circumstances, could only be affairs of outposts, and would be of little advantage, except to irritate the Russians, and render a pacific solution less probable—unless this sort of warfare be to satisfy the population of Constantinople. But, if the flash of the musket is once seen, and blood drawn, it may be difficult for Omer Pacha himself to restrain the wild soldiery of the desert; and the dangerousfeat of crossing the Danube may be attempted in spite of him. From Servia to its mouths, that river extends about 140 leagues; and it is probable that neither Omer Pacha nor the Russian General can guard that long line so effectually as to prevent those attempts.

As regards the Western powers their attitude remains firm. France and England have announced their determination to support Turkey, if necessary, by force of arms, in resisting the demands preferred by Russia. The modifications suggested by the Porte are substantially adopted by the Western powers as the basis of their terms, and the Emperor Nicholas has not been indulged in his desire respecting the point of form. They have endeavoured, as long as it was possible, to defeat the insidious policy of the Czar by peaceful means, and their conduct will not be less firm, now that the prospect of success by those means seems problematical. The fleets of France and England are at this moment in the Bosphorus to aid the Sultan as he may require. All hope of a pacific termination has not yet vanished, inasmuch as we hear from Vienna that another note is to be submitted to Russia and Turkey. It appears, however, that no agreement has yet been come to as to the bases, and that the Austrian Cabinet refuses to make it an ultimatum until it shall have been first ascertained that it would be acceptable to the Emperor of Russia. Probably the Vienna Conference will not now draw up a note in the form of an ultimatum, but will submit it at the same time to the Porte, and the Emperor of Russia, in order that each may approve of it, or state the grounds of disapprobation. The delay may not be distasteful to the Emperor; but, with the English fleet in the Bosphorus, and the declaration of war posted upon the mosques, it is doubtful whether the Sultan will consent to any further delay, or forego his determination to insist upon the immediate evacuation of the Principalities.

The following private telegraphic despatch has reached Paris:—

MARSEILLES, Oct. 9.  
The *Fury*, of the British navy, brings news from Constantinople of the 2nd. The Divan had determined that the official declaration should be proclaimed on the 4th, placing Russia in the alternative to evacuate the Principalities immediately, or that war should commence.

A report was current that the Turkish and Egyptian fleets had advanced into the Black Sea.

The *Fury* met the *Ardent* on the 3rd, bearing an order to the French fleet to enter the Dardanelles.

The next important intelligence which we expect relative to the Eastern question is the reply of the Emperor of Russia to the notes of the French and English, the object of which is the immediate evacuation of the Principalities. It is reported that the Emperor of Russia, on hearing that the Sultan had declared war against him, became exasperated, and commanded that additional troops should march towards Turkey.

A letter from Bucharest, dated the 25th ult., says:—"Large stores of provisions, the presents of patriotic Russians, have been sent to the army in the Principalities. Prince Gortschakoff is on the banks of the Danube inspecting the troops."

The Russians are represented to have so thoroughly strengthened every spot at which the Turks might be expected to cross, that any attempt to do so would be an act of excessive rashness.

Letters from Schumla state that the Turkish army there was daily increasing, and full of enthusiasm. The want of officers was, however, felt. The sanitary state of the army was excellent, which could not be said of the Russian army in the Principalities, where sickness and a deficiency of rations were making great ravages among the Russian troops, and where numerous desertions were taking place. Very lately a Russian captain and a number of soldiers attempted to pass over the river to the Turks with arms and baggage; they were, however, arrested. The captain was poisoned and the soldiers shot. Twenty deserters have lately arrived at the camp of Omer Pacha; and, according to their statement, cholera, dysentery, and pernicious fever are daily thinning the ranks of the Russian forces. On the other hand, there has not been a single instance of escape or desertion throughout the whole Turkish army; their health is excellent; and, notwithstanding the effort used to pervert them, the whole Christian population along the Danube is animated by sentiments of devoted attachment and loyalty to their Sovereign.

Three steamers have been despatched from Constantinople to Syria and Tunis for troops. The irregular cavalry, Bashi Boyouts, from Asia Minor, continue to arrive in small parties, and immediately proceed to join the army by way of Adrianople. Other preparations continue, and large stores of ammunition and guns have been sent to Varna. Turkey at the present moment possesses a real and imposing military force; and people commit a grave error in supposing that its present army is what it was in 1839, during its contest with the Pacha of Egypt at a period, namely, when the ancient organisation had just been destroyed, and when the new had not yet been commenced—in a word, at a time when the religious interest, so powerful in the eyes of Mussulmans, was not engaged as it is at the present day.

Letters from the Russian camp lead us to suppose that Russia is meditating a winter campaign, as she calculates on the speedy dis-

ganisation of the Ottoman army, on insurrections and troubles of every kind, and even a revolution; and, above all, on the impossibility of the Anglo-French squadron doing anything. Her intention is to march on Adrianople, and thence towards the Dardanelles. This plan is not new—it was the same in 1829. General Rott, arriving with his *corps d'armée* at Adrianople, sent instantly General Muchanon, with a brigade of cavalry and artillery, to Eudos and Saros; and was himself to follow with the whole of his division, if the negotiations had not begun. Those are fine projects, made without counting on the opposition Russia would encounter in the bravery of the Ottoman army.

Apprehensions that Austria will at the last moment throw off the mask and send her troops into Servia under the orders of the Ban Jellachich have obliged the Porte to organize the defence of the Herzegovine of Bosnia, and of the whole line of the Austrian frontier. Fifteen battalions of regular troops are now in the two provinces, under the orders of Arni Pacha, who has his head-quarters at Bosna Serai. It is believed that any invasion by Austria would be repulsed, and that 100,000 combatants would rally under the Ottoman banner in Servia if the Porte be forced to make war against Austria.

The Duke of Nemours, travelling under the name of M. Samblon, a retired officer, has arrived at Constantinople. He is about to visit all the cantonments of the Russian troops, and will then proceed to Schumla, and visit those of the Ottoman army. He merely journeys as an amateur.

Amongst the officers commanding the Egyptian contingent now at Varna, is one of Napoleon's Adjutants, Colonel Seves, who, after the disastrous retreat from Russia, took service in Egypt, and, having been distinguished by Mehemet Ali as a brave and capable officer, received the 1st Regiment of Egyptian Guards, became a Mussulman, and took the name of Solliman Bey.

The French Consul-General in Wallachia, M. Poujade, who was about to leave the country, has received further instructions to remain, but without renewing his relations with the Government for the present. The English Consul was absent from Galatz.

A story has gone the round of the papers of 1300 Redifs having landed in Wallachia, plundered a village, and retired without being molested by the Russians. The following are the facts on which the statement has been founded:—The Russian garrison of Bucharest was alarmed on the 24th September by a report that a number of Turks had passed the Danube at Zimnitza. Prince Gortschakoff instantly sent orders to a regiment of cavalry stationed in that direction to march upon the place, and also set in motion a regiment of infantry of the Bucharest garrison. In the meantime, the Cossack officer with his thirty men had precipitately left Zimnitza, and had retreated four leagues into the country without stopping to convince himself that the Turks really had landed. In consequence, two *feldjäger*s were immediately despatched to St. Petersburg and Warsaw with the false intelligence, and six hours afterwards two more with the correction of the first. It turned out that a few Turks had landed on an island, and subsequently returned to Sistow.

News from Odessa and the Danubian ports states that immense stores of grain are collected in those towns. Odessa contains, at present, more than 1,200,000 quarters of various kinds of grain; while at Galatz and Ibraila the magazines are entirely filled; so much so, indeed, that the corn now arriving is piled in the open streets, rendering them, in some places, impassable.

The dredging machine at the Sulina mouth has been set to work. As if determined to make up for lost time, the Russian officials cease their operations neither day nor night; but little impression has yet been made upon the bar. Indeed, it appears doubtful whether an ordinary dredging-machine is fitted for this duty, and whether recourse to an improved system of "raking" would not be assisted by the natural scour of the river be more effectual.

#### MEETING OF CROWNED HEADS AT WARSAW.

From Olmütz the Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria proceeded to Warsaw, where they were joined by the King of Prussia. It need excite no surprise that the young Emperor of Austria should be induced to return the visit paid to him at his camp at Olmütz. But the most pressing entreaties were resorted to in order to induce the King of Prussia to join the Emperors at Warsaw. He represented that his visit would be construed into a demonstration against the Anglo-French policy in the Oriental question; and only consented to go upon the understanding that every care should be taken to show the world that the visit had for its object the military manoeuvres, and for its motive the amicable personal feelings existing between the two Monarchs. No change has as yet taken place in the determination of the Prussian Court and Cabinet to preserve a strict neutrality.

From Warsaw the Emperor of Austria returned to Vienna; but the Emperor of Russia returned to Berlin with the King and Prince of Prussia. They arrived at Berlin on the evening of the 7th—the Emperor, the King, and the Prince alone occupying the same carriage. Baron Budberg, the Russian Minister at Berlin, attended the Emperor from Warsaw, and was the only diplomat in the Emperor's suite. At the station in Potsdam the Royal party were received with all formalities. The Royal Princes now in Berlin, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a numerous group of Generals, and a guard of honour, were in waiting. Among the dignitaries assembled to receive the King and the Emperor was Baron von Manteuffel, who had not on this occasion, as his wont is, travelled to some distance to meet his Majesty, and confer with him on his approach to his capital.

On the 8th there was a military parade in Potsdam, afterwards a state dinner, and a dramatic representation in the evening in the theatre of the palace. On Sunday the Dom Chor sang a number of Russian choral compositions at the Greek service, which the Emperor attended. Since it was known that he would visit Berlin, orders were given that these compositions should be practised for the occasion.

The French General, Goyon, who received so flattering an invitation from the Emperor to visit the manoeuvres at Warsaw, but who was recalled by his Government, arrived at Berlin last week, on his way from Vienna to Paris. The English officers who attended the reviews at Warsaw were Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, Captain Duprat, Major M'Ken, Captain Shute, and Lieutenant Ross.

The Times says of these Imperial visits and demonstrations:—

We rejoice in being able to state that the peace of Europe is not further imperilled by the meeting between the three Sovereigns at Warsaw. It has been productive of no direct result to the Russian Emperor; and he will not succeed in blinding the eyes of Europe to the fact that the meeting at Warsaw has been a barren demonstration. The King of Prussia has shown himself equal to his sacred trust. He has not suffered himself to be cajoled out of the plain path of duty. We believe that the Russian Sovereign has but scant reason to congratulate himself upon the success of his manoeuvre. He may have dreamt of a Holy Alliance and a fresh coalition, but we will venture to say that he has returned sorely discomfited. As far as Prussia, at least, is concerned, there is no longer room for doubt. If in the case of Austria the decision has been less formally delivered, we must not forget that we are speaking of a youth scarcely yet trained to the duties of empire, and who finds himself involved in a conflict of obligations from which it might puzzle a maturer statesman to find a plausible loophole of escape. But, speaking of the coquetry of the Russian Emperor with the two great military Courts of Germany in its general results, it is not too much to affirm that it has proved a failure.

An intimate friend of M. de Manteuffel, the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs, said, the other day, "So long as you do not hear of the retirement of M. de Manteuffel, do not believe that Prussia will make common cause with Russia. If the King of Prussia should manifest a disposition to take such a course, be assured that M. de Manteuffel would immediately give in his resignation, and that would be fatal for the King in the opinion of the nation."

#### AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna from Warsaw. It is asserted that the New Five per Cent Loan has been effected with the Rothschilds at 89. It amounts to £7,000,000 sterling. There is a clause declaring the contract invalid in case of war.

#### HOLLAND.

The Minister of Public Worship in Holland has notified to the Royal Commissioners in the Provinces the receipt, by the Government, of an official communication from the Pope, giving notice of the erection in the kingdom, by his Holiness, of an Archbishopric and four Bishoprics, and of the nomination of an Archbishop and four Bishops. The Commissioners, in accordance with the new law on religious liberty, will, consequently, be enabled to communicate officially with the above-mentioned dignitaries, provided that the family names of the prelates be joined to their ecclesiastical titles.

#### SPAIN.

A Royal decree convokes the Cortes for the 19th of November next. One of the first acts of the new Cabinet will be to reform the Senate, the spirit of which institution has been completely perverted by the numerous batches of members appointed by preceding Ministries.

#### AMERICA.

By the steamers *Golden Age* and *Arctic* we have advices from New York to the 2nd inst.

The reply of the President of the United States to the Austrian Government, relative to the seizure of Kossta, occupies eight columns of the *New York Herald*.

A severe shock of an earthquake had been experienced at St. Thomas's on the 19th ult.

The advices from Europe per *America* had a depressing effect upon the New York Stock-market.

Cotton in moderate demand, at firm prices. Flour in good demand, at advancing prices. Wheat had advanced 3c. to 5c. per bushel.

#### INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has arrived, via Trieste:—

Alexandria, Oct. 6.—The American squadron, under Commodore Perry, reached Japan on the 8th July, and left again on the 17th. It was well received, but the opening of Japan was postponed to the spring of 1854.

The rebellion in China continued to progress, and Pekin was expected to fall soon, and with it the Hien-foung dynasty. Manufactures everywhere in better demand, except in the China markets. Tea in demand and Congou higher.

The exports of grain from Egypt were still going on, and the question of stoppage unsettled. The Nile had done damage, but was falling.

The accounts from Burmah are unsatisfactory. The war party at Ava was increasing in strength. The King alone prevents war. Our new provinces are overrun with large bands of robbers, who lay them waste, with the view of driving the inhabitants into Burmah. These bands are so strong that it has been judged prudent to increase the force at Prome. Our troops are sickly.

The Persians have obtained possession of Herat.

**POPULATION OF CHINA, &c.**—The following statistics relating to the internal condition of China Proper are taken from a new work entitled, "China, Political, Commercial, and Social." In China Proper it appears there are 367,632,907 inhabitants; and in the dependencies of Manchouria, Mongolia, Turkistan, Thibet, &c., about 40,000,000, making a total of 400,000,000 of people under one Government. The population on each square mile is 283, and the area in square miles is 1,297,999. The quantity of land is estimated at 830,829,100 English acres, of which 141,119,347 are under cultivation. The land-tax realises 27,854,023 taels of silver; the salt revenue, 4,618,834 taels; and other duties, 991,092 taels. The total fixed revenue of the provinces is 35,016,023 taels, of which sum 22,445,573 taels, and 3,428,955 shih of rice (a shih being about 160 lbs. avoirdupois) are transmitted to the Imperial treasury, whilst 5,569,329 taels remain in the provinces. The standing army and militia number 1,232,000 men. The table from which the above statistics are taken is prepared from various authorities, the greater portion having been furnished in China, and translated from the official records. With respect to the density of the population, Dr. Gutzlaff and other Chinese scholars consider the census to be correct. The population is most dense along the banks of the great rivers, particularly near the great Yangtze-kang, and the central districts of the country, where the waters furnish large supplies of food. The very great fecundity of the Chinese is visible in the smallest village. The natural productions of the various provinces include every description of metal, as well as almost every known article of merchandise.

**TRADE AND NAVIGATION.**—The accounts for the month ending 5th September were published on Saturday last. The value of the goods exported is £8,297,086, being an increase of £1,426,500 over the corresponding month of 1852, and of £1,651,158 over that of 1851. During the eight months which have elapsed, the exportations are in value £58,158,729; for the corresponding period of 1852, the amount was £47,009,146; and, for 1851, £47,157,934. The items upon which the largest increase for the month is shown are haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, gloves, linens, machinery and metals.

**Poetical TAVERNS SIGNS.**—The following sign inscription was on the walls of a tavern half-way up Richmond-hill, three miles south of Douglas, Isle of Man, kept by a man of the name of Abraham Lowe:—

"I'm Abraham Lowe, and half-way up the hill,  
If I were higher up, what's funnier still,  
I should be belowe. Come in and take your fill  
Of porter, ale, wine, spirits, what you will,  
Step in, my friend, I pray no further go;  
My prices, like myself, are always low."—*Notes and Queries.*

**GLASS WALLS.**—The report of the Horticultural Society for the last month contains the following testimony to the success of this improvement:—"Both the flowering plants and fruit trees against Mr. Ewin's glass walls are succeeding admirably. Figs grow well, and even promise to ripen fruit on them this year. The peaches, too, on a tree of considerable size, which was moved and put in, are now swelling fruit very well for a tree so recently transplanted. Tomatoes also produce finely in them, and their fruit is free from disease, which is not the case with the crops outside. The long violet-fruited aubergine is ripening beautifully, although it has always been thought that this variety required more moisture than these walls could be expected to furnish. Capsicums, too, both the large tomato sort, and the common kind of fruit, come to great perfection in glass walls, and whose trial in the garden has as yet been most satisfactory."

#### SKETCHES OF STAGE FAVOURITES.

##### MR. T. P. COOKE.

We propose a theatrical portrait-gallery of living London Favourites, but not so much in the way of memoir as of personal and general estimate; in which, postponing the details that would otherwise be necessary, we direct ourselves to the *man*, rather than to the exact facts of his history. We commence the series with one of the oldest and most agreeable of our remembrances—Mr. T. P. Cooke; who is now reviving the fortunes of the Royal Standard Theatre;—a handsome temple of the drama which is reared opposite to the entrance of the Eastern Counties Railway. We dispense, then, with statistics, and content ourselves with saying, that the hero of this notice is in every way a Londoner; that here he was born and commenced the labours which he has so worthily developed; and that here he is still among us, with all his powers in full play, and a younger man than half of us who count but half his years.

We presume we have no occasion to defend his claims as a stage favourite. A star that for thirty years has performed his annual revolution round our entire dramatic system—that has shone in every theatre, and to the delight of all beholders—stands in no need of our eulogia. Still our hero has been fortunate. Whatever the nature of his powers, which we shall investigate forthwith, he has always enjoyed a grand advantage—he has had his speciality. The British public loves a speciality. It loves to have minds sorted and ticketed to hand—minds that can do one thing well. It saves thinking and confusion; and we are just now in such a hurry in civilising and clothing the whole habitable globe, that we really haven't time to stop and look at a man twice. So we have a right to specialities; and, as we possess one as a nation—as we are avowedly and honourably the most maritime of people, it has been the happy fate of our hero to stand forth as our exponent; he has had a national significance; for five-and-twenty years he has been the Sailor of the British stage.

But acting has its schools, like every other form of art. It has its one broad division of the old school and the new, which of course includes the expression of all salt water psychology. Now, we are old enough to remember some of the distinctions of the latter, as originated by the elder Wallack, and the elastic William Millar, and transmitted to our boyish vision by the unconquerable Herring—that Herring which had such evidence of being fresh out of the ocean. We remember well the lion's tail that always graced that gallant head, the trousers always coming down, and the oath that was always coming up; the belt-load of combustibles, and that superhuman combat that invariably wound up a meeting with three Frenchmen, or six savages: when, after killing all but one, and then contriving to break his sword, he vanquished the last with a quid of tobacco, carefully directed at the right eye. Great was the terror of such encounters—but, somehow, always qualified by a conviction in the audience that Jack was sure to win. Whatever might happen, he could never suffer! And not less do we remember him in his purely social moments—in his inexhaustible capacity for liquor or affection—with his perpetual last guinea, which he was always

bestowing on a friend—with his cannonade of kisses on every "craft" that he "brought to" (he was a sort of Colt's revolver)—with his eternal hatred of a lawyer, on whom he was always "bearing down"—and his pause of sublime devotion when, advancing to the foot-lights, he breathed that kindling sentiment: "The man that wouldn't fight for his country, or succour a woman in distress" —!

Now all this, and a great deal more that was peculiar to the old school, we hold to have been the broad farce of nautical humanity—the mere sensuous, material aspect that found a proper exposition in its eternal "grog" and "shiners." And all this do we need to say our great Blue-jacket has reversed. With the date of his immortal *William* commenced the new school of the sailor, which could render Jack harmonious, and put a soul within his senses. Then, at last, we had the man—the simple, fervent, genial, fearless, self-forgetting man—who, ever reflecting his own element, could either brighten in the sunshine, or rise up grandly in the storm. We were able to appreciate this strange, mysterious mixture of the child-like and the heroic—who could be so boisterous in merriment, and so tranquil in disaster—so unmanned at others' sufferings, and so rock-like amidst his own. It is true he had his old adjuncts—he had still his lass and his love of flip, and his established hatred of a lawyer (the stage devil of the sailor); but how refined, through a true emotion and a proper sense of art! How rescued from their old grossness and absurd exaggerations! It is also true, on the other hand, that he had the aid of a great writer, who, in his conception of the said *William*, was as much above the current *Dibdin* as our artist himself was superior to an entire shoal of *Herrings*. But this does not detract from his claims. If he shared another's perception, the whole expression was his own; and to embody, with his precedents, was really to create. And yet it may be asked, did this deserve the name of genius? Was it an effort of imagination, or one of memory? Had he not trod the boards of a ship before he sought those of a theatre, and realised the life that he was afterwards to image? It is true, and unquestionable, that experience and observation are a grand store-house of materials, but we must remember there is still art, which selects from their variety, and builds up the ideal which the mechanic hand but fails at. We might remember, too, in his case, that reality for once was something nobler than imagination—that he had shared in fights and perils in the service of his country, and deserved more than the fleeting honours he had ever gained in representing them.

So much for the sailor; and here do we conclude? Not so. We are happy to remember that our public was not always so devoted to things special. Eighty years ago it had seen some good in Garrick, and was loud in the support of all who followed his variety; and thirty years ago our hero was a student, however humble, in that school. He was the Proteus of the Minors. He was excellent in Frenchmen; he was marvellous in Dutchmen. Who that saw forgets his *Ketzler*—that wonderful admixture of cowardice and courage—that trembler at a shadow, and yet despiser of a gun-barrel. He was grand in mountain-chiefs, and appalling in black savages. He was equally at home in pantomime and farces. How pathetic was his *Perouse*, and how gallant was his *Juan*. His soul was equally fitted to the romantic and the roystering, the natural and the supernatural. Indeed, we have long considered that this latter, of all fields, was peculiarly his own. We doubt if even his sailors showed so much originality. Others played ghosts and demons with unquestionable success; but how mechanically and solidly—with what a substantial tread and outline. It was he who first infused them with a true poetic element—gave them a dreamy indistinctness—a vague suggestive shadow, which, while it chained the senses, set the imagination loose. We were very young indeed, but how old must we become before we outgrow the remembrance of his *Monster* and his *Vanderdecken*. How earnestly at this moment are we seated, waiting for the former, our first grand dramatic horror, with a mixed longing for and terror of this new indefinite shock! What a pause was all about us in that well-compacted pit; how breathless and how blank was that entire floor of faces; and what a mystery came at last—that shapeless, sightless, speechless, mass of movement without thought, that glides forward rather than walks, and, all unconscious of its danger, breaks through the balustrade, and comes crashing to the ground. Some twenty years to come, should our hero be getting old, and think it time to say adieu to us, we trust he will repeat that vision, with all the truth he did at first, and again afford a proof of how art—which is so powerful in giving beauty its due force—can even serve to redeem the gross, and throw a charm over the appalling!

We conclude these recollections, with a brief piece of statistics, which has some interest, as an evidence of Mr. Cooke's popularity. It is the number of times he has appeared in his principal impersonations up to his present engagement at the Standard Theatre.

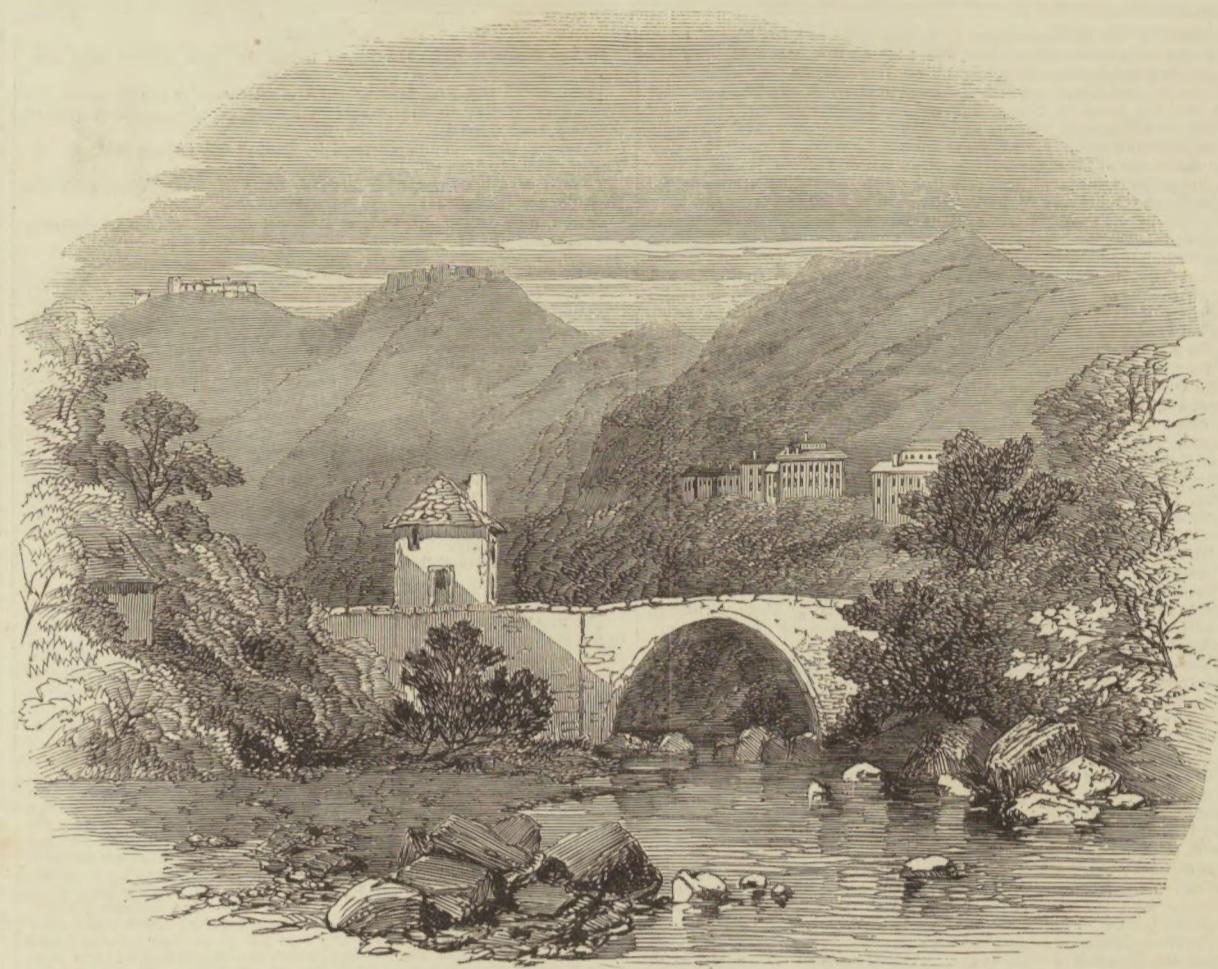
In "Flack-eyed Susan"	..	..	..	785 times.
Long Tom Coffin, in "The Pilot"	..	..	..	562 "
In "The Monster"	..	..	..	365 "
"Roderick Dhu"	..	..	..	250 "
Aubre, in "Dog of Montargis"	..	..	..	250 "
"The Flying Dutchman"	..	..	..	165 "
"The Red Rover"	..	..	..	120 "
"Poor Jack"	..	..	..	140 "
"Luke the Labourer"	..	..	..	181 "
"My Poll and my Partner Joe"	..	..	..	269 "

So that, taking rehearsals and performances, in the last quarter of a century, he has passed a whole year in the company of the *Monster*; a year and a half (as compensation) with his worthy friend, *Long Tom*; and nearly two years and a quarter



MR. T. P. COOKE, AS "WILLIAM," IN "BLACK-EYED SUSAN."  
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

was transferred to the bigoted Grand Duke of Tuscany, who not only forgets the benefit Lucca has derived from the English, but also what Florence owes to them. But for English arms, where would be the statues and pictures that cause Florence to be visited and enriched by the expenditure of strangers? Where would that Grand Duke himself be, who



PALACE OF THE GRAND DUCHE OF TUSCANY.—THE BATHS OF LUCCA.

refuses a passport to a young English lady, detaining her in his dominions that he may punish her for giving the Word of God and the "Pilgrim's Progress" to some weary soul entreating the way of salvation may be opened to it? Most English travellers know how anxiously a Bible, small enough to be easily concealed, has been sought from them; and for yielding to such entreaty, an English maiden is subjected to the horrors of an Italian prison.

#### ICEBERG OFF CAPE HORN.

We have been favoured by M. Louis Chevallier, one of the passengers in the *Marlborough*, from Port Phillip, with the accompanying Sketch of an Iceberg seen near Cape Horn on the 6th of August last.

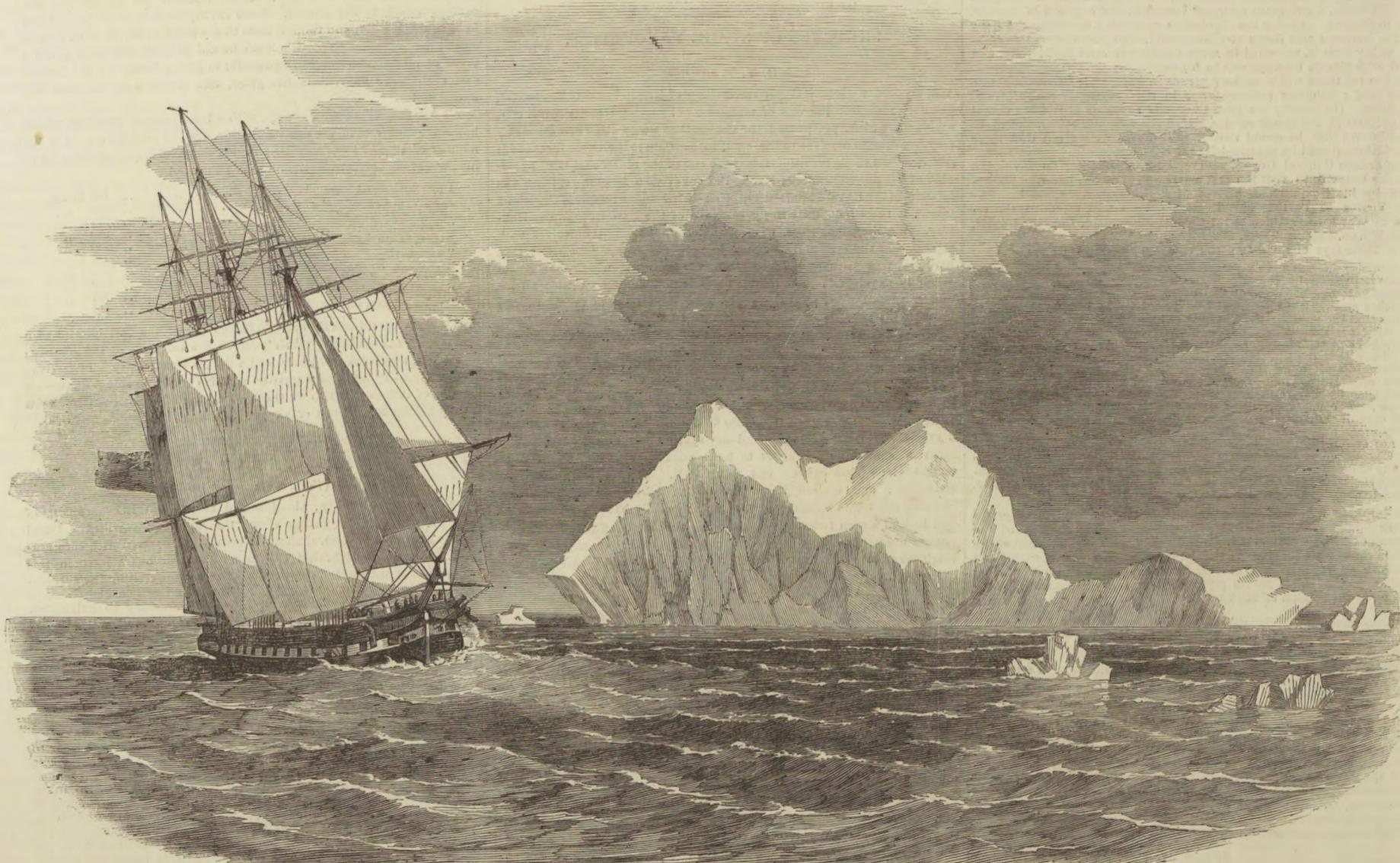
The *Marlborough* (Allen W. Young, Commander), weighed from the Port Phillip Head, on the evening of the 4th of July, and passed out the same night through Bass's Strait to the westward, with a strong north-west gale, which increased until July 6, at 4 p.m., when it blew a perfect hurricane, and the ship was in a most perilous position; whilst running with the wind quarterly, she broached too, from a heavy sea striking her on the quarter, the main topsail blew to ribbons, and the ship was thrown almost upon her beam-ends; the lee-side and lee-quarter boat being buried in the water. The gusts of wind were also so terrific that it was impossible to stand against them, whilst the tops of the sea were blown completely over the ship. The barometer stood at 28° 90 during the height of the gale. This happened in lat. 39° deg. 55 min. south, long. 142° deg. 10 min. east, off the south-west coast of Van Diemen's Land.

On the morning of Aug. 6, in lat. 58° 50 min. south, long. 80°

26 min. west, the huge iceberg here sketched was seen a-head, the ship passing about a quarter of a mile to leeward. The thermometer fell to 29 deg. Fahrenheit, when the *Marlborough* was close to the berg, and it was with difficulty that she steered clear of the large loose pieces of ice that were floating around the mass. The height is stated at about 525 feet; length half a mile; north side abrupt and bold; lea or south side, undulated surface, and opaque, resembling frozen snow. The wind was blowing fresh from the N.N.W., and the sea was moderately rough. The sky was cloudy; and the temperature, when about two miles from the berg, not very cold, the thermometer being at 32 deg. The iceberg was visible from the deck of the ship about three hours.

The *Marlborough* passed Cape Horn on the 8th August, and experienced strong gales until in lat. 35 deg. south. She passed the tropic of Capricorn August 30, and arrived in the Channel on the 26th September, thus making the rapid passage from the southern tropic in 27 days; and 83½ to the Start Point. The ship had an entire Lascar crew (the first Lascars that had ever been round Cape Horn); and there is little doubt that, had the crew been European, the voyage would have been accomplished in a week less time.

So much has recently been said about the *Marco Polo*, and other clipper-ships, that great credit is due to the *Marlborough* for the efficient manner in which she has made her passage out to Melbourne in seventy-eight days; from thence to India and back in forty days; and now her run home was done in eighty-three days and a half—thus making the voyage round the world in five months twelve days, although not successive months. The passengers have expressed themselves highly delighted with the voyage, and the kind and gentlemanly conduct of the captain.



"THE MARLBOROUGH" PASSING AN ICEBERG OFF CAPE HORN.



THE DRUG BAZAAR, IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

## THE DRUG BAZAAR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE covered bazaars at Constantinople, are the chief lions of the place, after the Seraglio and the mosques have been visited; and their singular construction, the order of their arrangement, and the crowds with which they are thronged the live-long day, are the wonder of all new comers. They have more the appearance of booths in a fair, than a street of shops; the shutters being opened by lifting upwards, in one piece, in dimen-

sions equal to the entire outer wall of the shop. The sky is shut out from each alley or street of shops, by means of a high arched roof, very sparingly broken with lights; the object being to keep out the rays of the sun, even at the sacrifice of daylight. Each alley is allotted to a particular trade, the products of which are lavishly displayed in the shop front; there being, apparently, no back premises, nor reserve stock. In one alley are shoes and slippers, which are exhibited in every variety, from women's ordinary yellow leggings, with their thick

over-shoes to match, to veritable Sultanas' velvet slippers, embroidered with gold and pearls; from men's turned-up and pointed high-lows, with outer shoes, wooden-soled, to the magnificent chaussures of a Pacha; boots, too, of various make and quality—the prices varying from 10d. to £1 sterling, English. Another alley is rich in the glitter of precious stones, jewellery, &c.; another, with bullion and embroidery, applied to various fancy articles—as caps, purses, mirrors, &c.; another is decked out with the finest cashmeres, Indian shawls, worked



DANCING DERVISHES OF CONSTANTINOPLE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

muslins, &c.; another displays all sorts of furs, made up into cloaks, capes, hats, &c.; another delights the eye and nose of the smoker with a long array of cherry-stick pipes, amber mouth-pieces, and curiously-fashioned pipe bowls, set forth temptingly amid a soft atmosphere of smoke perfumed with pastilles.

The subject which our Artist has chosen for his sketch is the Drug Bazaar: one of the most picturesque, and also one of the most important—its contents comprising all the gums, herbs, seeds, dye-stuffs, and other precious natural products, which enter so largely into use in medicine, in cookery, and in the useful and ornamental arts.

The shops in these covered bazaars are very small; rarely measuring more than six or seven feet by four or five. The common counter upon which all business is transacted is a low bench about half a yard broad, which runs continuously down along the front of each row of shops. It need hardly be added that these places are only used as shops, and not as places of residence; and they are all closed and deserted at sunset. There is an iron door at each entrance to the Bazaar, which is shut at night.

#### THE DANCING DERVISHES.

THE Dervishes of Turkey are religious mendicants, living in monastic seclusion; and of whom there are several orders. Their institution is of ancient time, that of the Maulavis, or "Dancing Dervishes," dating from the early part of the thirteenth century. These have a large monastery at Galata, and another at Teonium. The "Howling Dervishes" of Scutari probably rank next; and the ceremonies of both—which are open to all comers upon payment of a small *baksheesh*—are generally visited by strangers as matters of curiosity.

Our Artist, on his recent visit to Constantinople, made a sketch of the Dancing Dervishes, from which our Engraving is taken. A Correspondent, who accompanied our Artist on the occasion of his visit, thus describes what took place:—

"We made our way to the monastery, which is situate in the neighbourhood of the Marine Arsenal, accompanied by several young officers from the British fleet, when we found that we had arrived some half-hour too soon for the performance. As it happened, however, we were very well entertained in the interval. Having taken off our shoes, we were ushered into a large anteroom, where we found several of the Dervishes assembled, smoking, who regaled us with pipes and coffee. This refreshment disposed of, we were ushered across a courtyard to the Mosque, an octagonal building, with a space railed off in the midst, being the stage upon which the evolutions of the day were to be performed, the congregation being ranged outside. The Dervishes having entered within this sanctuary, began with some devotional ceremonies, in the course of which the Dervishes sometimes marched round and round their inclosure, every now and then, bobbing their heads suddenly to the ground. All this time they were clothed in their coarse cloth cloaks, and flowerpot hats. Suddenly a wild strain, half waltz, half dirge, was struck up by the orchestra in the gallery—the only instruments being a sort of shrill pipe, and a tom-tom, or drum; and immediately the Dervishes, one by one, began taking off their cloaks, and then throwing themselves into the action of the dance; turning briskly round upon the heel, with a sort of waltz step, their arms first closed upon the breast, then extended wide and fantastically in the air. The accuracy with which these evolutions were performed was truly astonishing; though always huddled close together, and spinning in and out over the same spot, neither their limbs nor their garments ever touched one another. An old Dervish, who retained his green outer cloak, all this time walked with his arms crossed in amongst the performers, scrutinizing their steps, and whenever he was not quite satisfied, he stamped his foot sharply upon the ground. This performance went on till all the executants were fairly exhausted; and then, on a sudden cessation of the music, it stopped. More waltzing and bobbing of the head was then gone through, then another dance; and so they were still employed when, having had enough of the amusement, we left the place. One of the fraternity at the door received our "voluntary" contribution of a few piasters as we passed out, for which he appeared thankful."

#### THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Year and Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1853, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	Year ended 10th Oct., 1853.	Quarter ended 10th Oct., 1853.	Year ended 1 Oct., 1853.		Quarter ended Oct. 10, 1853.	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs ..	19,075,029	5,157,476	361,591	..	120,667	..
Excise ..	13,743,073	4,809,229	372,768	..	5,474	..
Stamps ..	6,576,089	1,628,163	476,372	..	98,742	..
Taxes ..	3,171,051	129,219	27,159	..	..	£29,996
Property-tax ..	5,613,546	1,940,043	204,191	..	24,467	..
Post-office ..	1,041,000	236,000	45,000	..	..	25,000
Crown Lands ..	402,888	50,000	182,888	..	10,000	..
Miscellaneous ..	182,262	40,199	..	110,033	22,400	..
Total Ordinary Revenue ..	49,804,938	13,490,334	1,669,897	110,033	281,750	54,996
Imprest and other Moneys ..	742,550	121,757	133,880	..	..	16,239
Repayments of Advances ..	1,529,681	441,254	618,008	..	207,212	..
Total ..	52,077,169	14,053,345	2,421,785	110,033	488,962	77,235
Deduct Decrease ..	..	..	110,033	..	71,235	{ Deduct Decrease.
Increase on the Year ..	..	..	2,311,752	..	417,727	{ Increase on the Quarter.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FORGERIES.—The rumour which has been circulated, of photographic forgeries of Bank of England notes having been successfully attempted, is incorrect. Some experiments have recently been made at the Bank, with the view to ascertain whether any precautions may be desirable; but, whatever resolution may be adopted, there is no reason to suppose that such forgeries could be presented without immediate detection.—*Times*.

THE AMERICANS AND SHAKSPEARE.—Some Americans having recently visited Stratford-upon-Avon, and having made a pilgrimage to Shakespeare's tomb, have originated the idea of memorialising the event by presenting some stained-glass windows to the church of Stratford. They are to come from the principal cities of the United States, as an offering by the American nation.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH AT GRAVESEND.—The Submarine and European Telegraph Companies have opened an office at Gravesend. They have extended to that town the beneficial advantages of their low tariff of charges, and are now transmitting despatches of twenty words from Gravesend to London, Deal, or Dover, for £s. d., charging no portage for the delivery of messages for the first mile. The arrivals and departures of all vessels to and from various ports may be known at a second's notice; and it must prove a great burden taken off the minds of our mercantile classes to be aware that, for the cost of a shilling, they may become immediately informed of the exact state of a vessel's crew on departure or arrival—that the ship sailed "all well," or arrived with a clear account of health and an undamaged cargo—that they may send a tug, should wind and tide prove contrary, or detain the doughty assistant, should its services be unnecessary.

SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—A very interesting meeting of this society was held on Thursday, the 6th inst., at the ancient town and port of Seaford. A number of visitors arrived by train, via Newhaven, among whom was the Earl of Shaftesbury, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale of London, Mr. W. H. Blaauw, Esq. (Hon. Secretary), &c. After visiting the churches of East Blatchington and Bishopstone, en route, the visitors—including many ladies and several of the clergy—assembled at the Town-hall in Seaford, which was crowded. The Rev. J. Carnegie, vicar of the parish, presided. Mr. Mark Antony Lower read an able paper on the "Antiquities of Seaford," containing many amusing extracts from the old records of the town. Mr. Henry Simmons (local secretary) exhibited the Charter of King Henry VIII., granted to this Cinque Port; also, the Corporation seals, mace (bearing the arms of Queen Elizabeth), &c. After the meeting, John Fitzgerald Esq., gave an entertainment on the occasion at his residence, Seaford-lodge.

THE REPRESENTATION OF WINDSOR.—On Saturday last it was currently reported at Windsor that Lord Charles Wellesley is about to resign his seat for the Royal burgh. It has been understood, for some time past, that his Lordship will not offer himself for re-election, in the event of dissolution, but no sufficient cause has been assigned for his retirement at the present moment, unless a military appointment abroad, or private arrangements, should be considered incompatible with the due discharge of his parliamentary duties. The leaders of both parties within the borough are making active arrangements to meet the probable contingency.

#### THE DECIMAL SYSTEM.—COINAGE.

On the 12th of April last the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. William Brown, member for South Lancashire, appointed a Select Committee to consider the practicability and advantages of adopting a decimal system of coinage. On August 1st the committee, after examining some twenty-seven gentlemen, to obtain "evidence of as varied a character as possible," made a report recommending the adoption of such a system, and suggesting a method for bringing it into operation. The committee made some observations on applying a decimal system to our weights and measures; but as this subject was not especially referred to it, the committee only recommended that it should be further investigated. Than the question submitted to the committee—one more important, affecting all our daily usages and the estimated value of all property, applying to nearly all contracts already existing, and all contracts hereafter to be made—is seldom brought under public discussion; and however lightly speculative or thinking men, whose responsibility is wholly individual, may discuss such subjects, and suggest changes, a strong case requires to be made out before the Legislature alters the monies or the weights and measures—the standards of all transactions—to which the people are accustomed. The public is well aware that our present system is at once very complicated and defective; and a conviction was general, before the committee examined witnesses, that it ought to be improved. It caused no surprise, therefore, that the report of the committee established a strong case against it; and made it imperative on the Legislature to interfere; whether it adopt in detail the recommendations the committee, or some other plan.

It is obvious that there are two subjects for public consideration, one included within the other—the decimal coinage, and the general system of decimal arithmetic. We might have the former, and not the latter; but we could not have the latter complete without including the coinage. The system of which the decimal coinage is only a part, must first briefly be adverted to. In modern times, and especially since the first French revolution, when the decimal or "metrical" system was established, as the result of elaborate scientific investigation, it has become more and more prevalent in Europe; and, spreading from France to Belgium, Holland, &c., has become almost general. Spain and Germany have not yet adopted it. In Portugal and Russia it is of long standing; in China it has existed for ages; and is, in fact, adopted by far the larger part of the human family. The Chinese, by using the decimal system, and by the help of a little instrument called a Swapan—like the ancient abacus—have acquired (according to Dr. Bowring, who gave evidence before the committee) a marvellous facility in making calculations: almost every one of them would deserve the reputation of our "calculating boys."

The decimal system seems a natural kind of arithmetic, being based on the number of our fingers and toes. We learn it with little difficulty, and though not adhered to throughout—it is the basis of our arithmetic. We count easily by fives and tens: sixes, twelves, and sixteens give us more trouble. Most of us remember the difficulty we experienced, after first learning to count, when we entered compound addition, and, departing from simple fives and tens, got perplexed with fours, twelves, sixteens, twenties, forties, and one hundred and twelves, which some accidental circumstances, or the pleasure of our ancestors, made the integers or the multiples of our weights, measures, and coins. If some amongst us have forgotten the difficulty, they will probably become sensible of it immediately it is stated. Mr. De Morgan, the Professor of Mathematics in University College—who has devoted much time to the subject—says, "as soon as the student has mastered the great principles of decimal arithmetic—as soon as he got through his primary rules of addition, multiplication, subtraction, and division, his attention is called off, not merely to another system, but to a complication of different systems." With the decimal system, Sir John Herschel thinks "compound arithmetic," "reduction and practice" need not be taught in schools—saving teachers and learners much useless drudgery. Our present system actually wastes about one-fourth of the time that youth devote to learning arithmetic, and probably wastes more of the time that the grown man employs in calculation. The use of the decimal system would, according to Mr. De Morgan, save half the time employed in some calculations, and in others four-fifths. It would dispense with many public accountants, and by sparing unnecessary toil, would be a great economy. It would substitute three columns of figures for five. All large calculations are now facilitated by making them on the decimal system, and transferring them by a short rule into the common system. All sliding-scales used by artizans and navigators are constructed on the decimal principle. Logarithms, which so much facilitate calculation—and wanting which astronomers would be sadly at a loss—are on the decimal plan. The Bank of England has found it necessary to buy and sell gold by decimal weights, which saves a great deal of time; and the Mint is to adopt such a system. The majority of other nations having a decimal system—and a system founded like it in nature, being of great advantage in facilitating intercourse—our labour in dealing with them would be much abridged, and intercourse would be facilitated by our adopting a decimal system. All the witnesses examined were unanimous in saying that great advantages belong to this system; and that our system imposes on us a vast amount of unnecessary labour to learn it; renders accounts needlessly complicated; and increases the labour of keeping them; confuses questions of foreign exchange; and is the parent of many errors.

We are acquainted with only one writer of distinction who, in modern times, has advocated the retention of the old system. The late Mr. Playfair did—principally, if we remember right, on the ground of its having been long established, and being more susceptible of division without fractions than the decimal system. A quarter of 12, for example, is 3, but a quarter of ten is  $\frac{2}{3}$ . Halves and quarters are more simple ideas than 5-tenths or  $\frac{2}{3}$ -tenths, and in the mingling of proportions with numerals lies the basis of doubt and difficulty. On the whole, however, as proportions cannot express numerals; as even proportions, for accuracy, must be expressed by numerals when they are small (one-hundredth, one-thousandth), the immense advantages of the decimal system—applied throughout, and made the basis of all coins, all weights, and all measures, the standards for all business—cannot be doubted. Who may be to blame for our having first adopted and since retained the least useful system, is not now worth inquiring into; but we shall all be punished by a continuance of errors, complication, trouble, waste of time, and confusion, as long as we retain our present system.

How we are to proceed in substituting an improved system, opens to us two subjects for consideration—first, what the public should do; and secondly, what the Government should do. Mr. De Morgan always uses the decimal system in his actual teaching as to £ s. d., and probably, also, to weights and measures; other teachers can do the same. All that belongs to teaching in private schools, saving the time and temper of learners, may be done by individuals. So every man having Mr. De Morgan's short rules for counting monies, weights, and measures by a decimal system, may keep his accounts on this system, and save himself a great deal of trouble and expense. Without the help of the Government, the Bank of England has adopted a decimal system of weight; and Sir J. Herchel, without the help of the Legislature, is about to introduce such a system into the Mint. Various systems of weights and measures existing in different parts of the empire, it would seem, as if they were not necessarily under the control of the Government; and as if the inhabitants of those places, and the local authorities, when properly informed on the subject, may follow the example of

the Bank and the Mint, and improve their weights and measures. With the coinage it is totally different. The Crown forbids individuals to coin money. It takes on itself the duty of regulating the coinage. For its condition, therefore—whatever it may be—however complicated or deficient in nicety or accuracy—the Government is solely responsible, and is to be blamed for all its imperfections. If the decimal system be attended with all the advantages ascribed to it, why has not the Government adopted it? It does not suffice to say, with the committee, that "a difficulty is always found to induce the mass of the population to depart from standards with which they are familiar;" because the money standard exists only by the act of the Government, which has continually made alterations in it, and has within recollection made more important changes than the useful change now recommended. For the habits of the people with respect to money, if they be bad, the Government is responsible, because the money itself exists by its authority. The longer it maintains its bad system the more rooted will the bad habits become, and the committee is scarcely urgent enough in calling on the Government to look at the consequences of its own negligence and inefficiency, and to remedy them by introducing a sound decimal system. Though the committee boasts of having "obtained evidence of as varied a character as possible," it examined no political economist of repute. Hence, it seems ill informed on the distinction just pointed out; hence, too, it raises difficulties in the way of realising the decimal scheme which have no foundation in fact; and hence it has neglected to enforce the great fact that the Government alone is responsible for all the confusion, perplexity, waste, and trouble caused by our present imperfect monetary system—and is bound as speedily as possible to improve it. When Government has any purpose of its own to effect—as when it really altered the standard of value by suspending the obligation of the Bank to pay its notes in specie—it is seldom deterred from its object by any reference to the habits of the people; and no reference to them should now prevent it from establishing, with the most expedient alacrity, such a monetary system as will simplify accounts, facilitate foreign intercourse, avoid errors, and save time and money.

We must be careful, however, not to suppose, because all persons agree in denouncing the present system, that they equally agree as to the system which should be substituted for it. They do not; and it is the want of agreement as to what should be done, that makes political calamities of so long life. The other systems suggested, are numerous. One well-informed person proposes the farthing as the unit of the new coinage; others propose the penny; some are for continuing gold as the standard, others are for a silver standard, and the Master of the Mint, who seems to prefer a silver to a gold standard, believes, "that a binary standard, half silver, half gold, at the option of either party, would be better than either gold or silver." The Government may therefore find in these different counsels an excuse for not acting at all; forgetting that it is bound, on its own responsibility, to find out from conflicting opinions the best course, and to pursue it. The plan recommended by the committee, after investigating the advantages of these contradictory suggestions, is as follows:—To take the present pound sterling as the unit of the new system of coinage. The tenth part of that already exists in the florin, and the twentieth part—a portion of the decimal system—in the shilling. There are now 960 farthings in the pound, and an alteration of 4 per cent in the farthing would give 1000 farthings to the pound. The committee suggest that alteration, and suggest that the smallest coin should be called a *mil*, to show that it is the 1000th part of a pound. They propose that another coin to be called a *cent*, and of the value of 10 mils—the 100th part of a pound—and the tenth part of the florin—should be coined. Moneys of account would then be pounds florins, cents, and mils; or simply pounds and mils. The coins in circulation would be the sovereign (1000 mils), the half-sovereign (500 mils), the florin (100 mils), the shilling (50 mils), the sixpence (25 mils), the cent (10 mils). The crown piece (250 mils) might be retained. Half-crowns, threepenny and fourpenny pieces, the committee say, should be withdrawn. It is thought desirable, also, to have copper coins of 1, 2, and 5 mils, and silver coins of 20, as well as 10 mils. The scheme positively recommended stands thus:—

MONEY OF ACCOUNT.  
1 pound = 10 florins = 100 cents = 1000 mils.

COINS IN CIRCULATION.  
1 sovereign = 2 half-sovereigns = 4 crowns = 10 florins = 20 shillings = 40 sixpences = 100 cents = 1000 mils.

We place the system recommended by the committee before our readers, merely remarking that, when a large change of this description is proposed, it ought to be founded on strictly scientific principles, carried strictly out. If science suggest a better system than that recommended by the committee, it ought at once to be adopted; for no more disturbance will be caused by the introduction of a perfect system, than by the introduction of an imperfect system. In fact, the adoption now of an acknowledgedly imperfect system will compel another change hereafter, and thus cause two disturbances when one might suffice. The committee enter largely into the question of the re-adjustment of contracts and obligations expressed in the penny and its multiples. The pound being preserved, and the shilling and the sixpence being preserved, though receiving different names—no obligations or contracts, except those expressed in pennies and farthings, need any attention. But when it is recollect that our silver coins and our copper coins are mere counters, which circulate, not according to the intrinsic value of the metal, but according to a relation fixed by the Government to the pound sterling, which circulates, here and over all the world, according to its weight and value as a piece of gold; and that all debts and obligations contracted in other coins must in the end be liquidated by gold; and when it is recollect, as was distinctly shown by several witnesses, that competition invariably causes the quantities of the articles sold to adjust themselves without difficulty to the value of the money received for them—the committee seem to have taken a great deal of unnecessary trouble, and have rather placed difficulties in the path of reform than removed them. Preserving the gold standard intact, it will be only necessary for the Government to make what arbitrary alterations it pleases in its counters, and leave all other matters, except its own taxes, to be settled by competition. That is for us another reason for thinking that the committee have much overstated the difficulties in the way of now establishing a perfect currency on the decimal system—though it might be gradually brought into use—which would need no future alteration. The principles of money are really as certain and precise as the principles of geometry, and nothing short now of what science says is perfect should be adopted.

We see with great pleasure that the committee recommend that all silver coins hereafter shall have "their value in mils marked upon them." We think that the same practice should be extended to the gold coins, and their relation to the other coins (the mils for example) should be marked on them. It was formerly the practice to stamp on Louis d'ors, and other gold coins that they were twenty-franc pieces; but that useful superscription was abolished to make way for the head of a monarch; and money is now stamped with some petty heraldic devices that have no relation whatever

## Literature.

DEFECTS, CIVIL AND MILITARY, OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT. By Lieut-General Sir CHARLES JAMES NAPIER, G.C.B. Edited by Lieut-General Sir W. F. P. NAPIER, K.C.B. London: Wester-ton, Hyde-park-corner.

This posthumous memoir of one of England's most heroic soldiers, edited by his gallant brother, the distinguished historian of the Peninsular war, will be read with mournful interest. It tells a tale of cruel persecution against the conqueror of Scinde; and unless Lord Dalhousie can refute the grave charges brought against him, this book will imprint a dark stain on his character. The East India Company are also summoned to the bar of public opinion, which has already condemned their administration; but Sir Charles Napier has furnished additional proofs of their incompetency; indeed, he has shown that, to gratify private pique, they have endangered the efficiency of the public service. Our readers will remember that Sir Charles Napier was appointed to the command of the Indian armies at a moment of imminent peril. He accepted this responsible office with great reluctance, aware of the hostility he would have to encounter; but when the Duke of Wellington said to him—"If you don't go, I must," Sir Charles yielded; and the malevolence of his enemies was at once awakened. "Lord John Russell, at an interview, gave me to understand that doubts had arisen as to appointing me one of the Supreme Council, as all my predecessors had been. He intimated that the directors were seeking for a precedent, and would probably find one for denying it to me. Lord John was explicitly and peremptorily told, on the instant, that I also would seek, and if I did not find would make a precedent, for to India I would not go unless as one of the Council." Such was the opening scene in this drama of jealousy and intrigue. At this time a protracted war in the Punjab—which is known to be traversed by many rivers, five of which are large and dangerous for troops—was anticipated; and Sir Charles was informed by Lord Ellenborough that Lieut. Wood, of the Indian navy, was well acquainted with these waters. The public service, therefore, required the experience and talents of that officer, who spoke the language of the native tribes; but the application of Sir Charles to have him appointed, though backed by the Duke of Wellington, was refused by the Court of Directors. The reader will naturally ask how did this inimical spirit arise? Why was the expressed wish of the Indian Commander-in-Chief thwarted? He shall answer these questions himself:—

No cause for this hostility, especially on the part of the Directors, was known to me, save my previous zealous obedience to Lord Ellenborough when he was Governor-General; for it would appear the Directors, and possibly the Whig Government, wished me, a Major-General, to disobey and thwart that nobleman. A person in office at the time wrote to me with friendly warning to forbear any expression of admiration for Lord Ellenborough, as likely to be injurious to my own interests.

Under these unfavourable auspices, Sir Charles started to take the command of the army, having received certain written instructions from the Duke of Wellington, and the following passage in those instructions will be found highly important in a more advanced stage of the narrative:—"On a station so distant, and of such magnitude and political importance, you must necessarily act in a great measure from your own discretion."

Sir Charles reached India in forty-three days after leaving London, and assumed the command. His first interview with Lord Dalhousie took place at Simla, and in ten minutes the General had ample proof that he was to be made the victim of secret hostility. His Lordship said "that in letters from England he had been warned against my endeavouring to encroach upon his power, and had answered, he would take damned good care he should not." Within a month after the arrival of Sir Charles at Simla, a mutinous spirit arose among several regiments of the native Bengal army, in consequence of an order issued by Lord Dalhousie to reduce their pay. The case stood thus:—While the native regiments were quartered in the Punjab, prior to its conquest, they were entitled to additional pay, because, having passed the frontier, they were considered as engaged on foreign service; but when the Punjab was annexed, this right ceased. On this distinction Lord Dalhousie acted, and no doubt his view was correct, but the delicate question arose as to the time and circumstances under which the new order ought to be enforced. On this point Sir Charles offers the following remarks:—"The mutineers were in the midst of a warlike population ready to join them; only five months had elapsed since the Sikhs had been defeated; and there were other dangers. Our European regiments were scattered hundreds of miles asunder; single regiments in some places, in others only two together; and if the Sikh population rose while the sepoys were in mutiny, the danger would have been of no ordinary kind. The Afghans also were at hand, and at war with us; we had driven Dost Mahomed across the Indus only a few months before, and he could have again taken the field. These things were to be considered, and supposing the worst to happen, what action was to be adopted?"

The safety of the empire was in imminent peril. The 66th Native Infantry broke out into open mutiny, and had nearly seized the fortress of Govindghur. Lord Dalhousie was cruising at sea. There was no time for delay, and the mutineers were too strong to be put down by force. The Supreme Council was fifteen hundred miles distant from the scene of danger, and no answer could be received from them under a month. Should Sir Charles suspend the Government order about the pay? That was the question promptly to be decided. Accordingly the Commander-in-Chief consulted the General of Brigade, the General of Division, and the Adjutant-General of the Company's army; and surely these were the proper persons to seek advice from at so appalling a crisis. These three officers concurred in opinion with Sir Charles Napier, that the Government order should be suspended. The General then looked to the written instructions of the Duke of Wellington, already quoted, and did suspend the order "as a dangerous measure, brought by accident partially into operation at a moment of real peril, but only until the Supreme Government should decide on the course to be pursued." The mutiny was quelled, and Sir Charles was reprimanded by Lord Dalhousie in the following terms:—"The Governor-General in Council, from a consideration of the papers before him, feels it necessary to intimate, for the future guidance of his Excellency, that the Governor-General will not again permit the Commander-in-Chief, under any circumstances, to issue orders which shall change the pay and allowances of the troops serving in India, and thus practically to exercise an authority which has been reserved, and most properly reserved, for the Supreme Government alone."

Sir Charles complains also of the uncourteous manner in which this reprimand was conveyed. It was not sent as a private communication, nor in the handwriting of the Governor-General, nor even in that of his private secretary; but "through the agency of a captain, as brevet-major in the army under my command; and this to a Commander-in-Chief and Member in Council, to whom Lord Dalhousie had up to that moment habitually written personally." This marked indignity was the cause of Sir Charles Napier's throwing up the command two years after his appointment, the full period being five years.

Appended to the memoir of this unfortunate episode in Sir Charles Napier's military career, is an instructive commentary on the present state of the Indian army, which every officer will read with interest, and derive instruction from its perusal. Every department is critically examined, and various reforms are proposed, the reason for each being assigned. The state of the Kolabas and King's Barracks at Bombay are disgraceful. "I walked through the men's sleeping-rooms there, upon planks laid in water covering the floors;" and, on this point, he quotes the authority of an officer who knew them well, who thus writes:—"The Colaba barracks, it would appear, are destined to be the slaughter-houses of more thousands of British soldiers than would suffice for the winning of fifty battles." There are remarks on the Minie rifles, which are not approved of; and on Arab and other horses used in the cavalry and artillery; but into these particulars we cannot enter; nor is it necessary, as this volume will be sure to find its way into all military circles.

A SUMMER AT BADEN-BADEN. (With Illustrations.) London: Mitchell. Baden-Baden, which was a village in 1799, is still a village after the fashion of that cottage with the double coach-house of which, during his walk, the devil so much approved. But in 1799 it was a far distant region, rarely penetrated by young English peers with their bear-leaders when making the grand tour. Now it is within reach of every holiday tourist at a cost of thirty-six hours' travelling of about five pounds, if the shortest and quickest route be taken; which, however, we do not recommend. This may tend to make it vulgar, and drive the exclusive world to the hot baths of Iceland or New Zealand, in search of pleasure beyond the reach of the usual patrons of Margate and Ramsgate. Time has shown that, from the peculiar nature of its position—in a cleft of a narrow valley, whose steep hill-sides are covered with wood—and from the shortness of its season, no amount of accessi-

bility by steam-boats or railroads can render Baden-Baden other than one of the most pleasant and picturesque retreats that the Continent affords during a hot summer. In wet weather it drips like squeezed sponge. Baden has, too, the advantage of being equally suitable to the economical and the extravagant. The railway "prince," or the Australian "swell"—the legitimate successor of the Indian nabob of the last century—can exhibit his powers of purse in apartments, entertainments, servants, horses, and equipages, without losing a single spark of splendour in the narrow bounds of the village which a duke owns, and a gambling-house keeper supports. A new arrival at once commands attention; and a new carriage with gorgeous liveries is not lost in a blazing cavalcade, as in Hyde Park or the Champs Elysées. While the engineer, the lawyer, or the student, seeking change, quiet, and relaxation, can obtain pure air, pleasant walks, capital cookery, excellent music, and cosmopolitan society, at one-fourth the cost of our own dear, dull, inland watering places, besides dancing and flirting *ad lib.* But the economy is only conditional that he has no taste for that gambling, for which there is every temptation. It is the gambling house which builds the stately colonnades, cuts pathways through woods, erects summer-houses for rest, and pays the magnificent bands which regale your ears at morning while drinking the waters, in the afternoon while sipping coffee, or dissolving an ice in the gardens, and in the evening while whirling in polka or waving in a mazourka. The players pay for what the non-players enjoy gratis. The great thing that renders travelling on the Continent more agreeable than in England is economy—and this advantage you can certainly obtain in Baden-Baden. For instance, if our friend Brown, with his lately-married wife Anna Maria, takes a trip into Wales, Derbyshire, or the Highlands of Scotland, he is kept in a perpetual fever by bills for private rooms, wax-lights, sherry he does not drink, and wearied to death with the solitary dinner and perpetual bit of fish and cutlet, at 4s. 6d. a-head. Now, in what we may call the Rhine dinners, after rejecting nine-tenths as too sweet, sour, and greasy, the remaining tenth affords a respectable dinner, at one-fourth of the English travelling price.

Therefore, without presuming to advise those who are encumbered with valets, maids, large-calved footmen, couriers, chasseurs, post-carriages and fourgons, we say to those happy pairs who have a month and fifty pounds to spend, go to Baden by Ostend and the Rhine, and return by Strasburg and Paris. Persuade Anna Maria to content herself with less than four portmanteaus, two bonnet-boxes, and two carpet-bags. Lay in a course of appropriate reading, according to your respective tastes, and start with a fixed determination to spend your spare time at one pleasant spot, instead of fevering yourself and your beloved one by a perpetual phantasmagoria of castles, cathedrals, picture galleries, strange beds, entomological bed-fellows.

Get to and out of dreary sandy Ostend as fast as possible. Take, if you like, a course of Mediævalism on Friday fish-dinners in Bruges, Ghent, and other picturesque Flemish towns. Don't go to Waterloo, but try at Brussels frogs in a white sauce, and buy Anna-Maria a dress bonnet as pretty, and one-third cheaper than in Paris. Then on, with all speed permitted on Continental lines, to Bonn; travelling always by second-class, the first being only intended for Russian Princes and English Milors from the Stock Exchange. At Bonn take the steamer, and don't call for expensive wines, but follow the suit led by your German neighbours, and take the ordinary wine of the district, which you are pretty sure to drink whatever you may pay for.

At Mayence you may lay in what you need of dress boots and shoes, cheap and good. Reserve Wiesbaden for another trip, and content yourself at Frankfort, with twenty-four hours to view the Boulevards and dine at the Hôtel de Russie's one o'clock dinner. Remember that there is always a dear dinner provided for the English at a late hour; but that it is better to follow the advice of an ex-Railway Queen, and "when you are in Turkey, do as the Turks do."

At Heidelberg, the guide-books will tell you what to do, and a good deal that you should not do; but remember, if you go to the Wolf's Glen to see the famous trout ponds, where they splash about, five and six pounds' weight, that the people there have not the faintest notion of cooking the fish they sell. Carlsruhe, appropriate capital of the Baden Dukedom, is white, dull, rectangular—neither venerable nor picturesque. It looks as if built of cards is inhabited by a little Court playing at Royalty, a little army playing at soldiers, with a sprinkling of Baden nobility, than which nothing can be more inhospitable, beggarly, and ridiculous. Haste on to Baden-Baden, and there arrange to live in public for as many weeks as you have to spare. If you decide on remaining at an hotel, call for the Government tariff. The paternal Badenese Government wisely takes care that visitors shall not be frightened away by their extortions charges. The price of unloading your carriage is fixed, as well as of blacking your boots. Having then arranged your daily expenses—which can include all necessary comforts at the cost of about a bottle of sherry in England—you may devote yourself to your health and amusement without anxiety. At five you rise to drink the waters to the sound of soft music; but can dispense with the water, at eight return to a varied breakfast, *en table d'hôte*. Then walk or drive through the forest and up the hills, until the one o'clock dinner hour arrives, and you sit down with a hundred guests to a hundred dishes; after which, *siesta*, coffee in the gardens, and more music; and then a demi-toilette for the Conversations House, where dancing, music, and watching the gamblers, prepare for an early bed. The situation of the valley allows a different expedition every day, all which may be found described in the Red Book of Murray. Hunting, too, there is, but that is a farce—only good for displaying horses and horns, and exhibiting to astonished Englishmen foreign ideas of horsemanship and costume.

It is the delicious woodland shade, the murmuring mountain streams, and the lively *rénuns* at breakfast, dinner, and in the evening, which, combined with its economy and easy accessibility, give Baden-Baden an advantage over watering-places nearer home. So much for the place. As for the book which has been our text, nothing can be prettier than the illustrations, on wood and steel, from drawings by Tony Johannot, Eugene Lamy, and others. The paper is capital; the binding gorgeous and appropriate; the letter-press (which is a translation from the French), more wretched than anything ordinarily presented to our notice. French literary sketches depend for their charm on their style—the stuff is naught. The original may have been amusing, although travelling over ground that has been better done again and again in German and English; but the translation tastes like a glass of gooseberry champagne the day after uncorking the original bottle.

The vignettes, especially, are so beautiful that we should be glad to see them reproduced with letter-press of a less absurd quality. We particularly note the "Waterfall of Geroldsa," the "Valley of the Mour," and the "Avenue of the Licentinal." There are also some coloured representations of the costumes of the Baden peasantry and the uniforms of the Baden army—a cavalry, by the way, which dresses well, but which cannot ride beyond a slow trot.

THE STORY OF CORFE CASTLE, AND OF MANY WHO LIVED THERE, &c. By the Right Hon. GEORGE BANKES, M.P. Murray.

If there be a castle or mansion in the realm which has a right to be haunted, Corfe is that castle. Our readers may think it a rather curious expression to use of a house, that "it has a right to be haunted." But, unquestionably, there is interesting significance, and there is high prerogative in the name of any habitation to which, even by the usage of perverted veneration and legendary romance, such a distinction can be imagined to be applicable. Among country houses of respectability and standing there are two kinds; and of one kind it is possible, it is conceivable, according to the popular standard of *το πρόπον*, and *το καλόν*, to say, that it is haunted; of the other kind, to say the same thing would be merely ridiculous. Thus, even the wild credences of the vulgar have so much order in their very vagaries, as to take accessory proprieties into account, to keep a standard of "aesthetic" probability, and (in at least an analogical way) to discriminate among these claims and dignities the tenable from the untenable. Old poets-laureate held from the Crown an allowance of a yearly butt of wine. Some country-houses, in like manner, receive from the supreme hands of mystical tradition the allowance of a ghost: here a periodical ghost, there a perennial one; in one case, an occasional visitant; in another, a regularly quartered incumbent. In great cities the ghost-character is less favourable—a sour, ill-mannered, and terrific personality, of whom we do not hesitate to say that, wherever he appears, he is invariably one too many; whereas, the country ghost has a delightful mellowness of habit, which renders his presence, whenever he chooses to join the party, a welcome indeed, but thrillingly ornamental.

Corfe Castle, however, has far more solid claims to notice; and, long as it stood, it will be outlived by its memories, which are a historical fortress, now a town, a castle, and a borough—high and continuous has been its part in the destinies of this eventful land. Great men and lovely women, famous kings and beautiful queens, have left upon its hoary antiquity the most romantic impresses and associations of their career; until it comes, in this age, to give its name to a parliamentary borough

and a peaceful town of our southern seaboard. There exists not, of its magnitude, a place in the British realm, more early, more constantly, or more remarkably connected with the national annals; while, at the same time identified with the fate, and authenticating the records of the private life of distinguished English gentlemen and English gentlewomen. It is reckoned no small honour for your dwelling, or indeed for any fragmentary portion of it to date its origin from the Norman Conquest. Corfe Castle boasts for its edifice and its renown about two centuries more. It claims, besides this prodigious antiquity, one of the best, noblest, most virtuous, and most famous monarchs that any country or era has produced for its founder. Alfred, the good, the wise, and the great—who is to the prose of history and to truth more than Arthur is to song, to fiction, to exaggeration, and to romance—chose, it is said, the site, and directed the foundations to be laid, of this enduring monument, the survivor of so many revolutions, and the witness of so many marvels, vicissitudes, and catastrophes.

No one could more fitly tell us its story, than he who has doubtless studied with the zealous enthusiasm of his earliest years, the whole line and progress of the stirring theme—himself in his turn the present representative of much of its heritage of recollections—the Right Hon. George Bankes. His interesting memoir is inscribed to his friend Earl Digby, and then, in the second place, to the members of a "Mutual Improvement Society," established in the country and vicinity of the reverend old pile. Well may he say, in concluding the latter address, that the incidents which he records, "refer especially to a period of our history wherein this neighbourhood was much concerned, and the interest of which will never pass away." He means the period, he means the terrible struggles of "the Great Rebellion." Certainly, neither the memory of that stupendous and glorious conflict, nor its interest, will ever perish; it is doubtful whether even its practical results will at any period be obliterated, till "*cette vieille Europe, qui ennuie*," shall itself become a second Asia—consumed, embowelled, eaten out—the carcase and the shell of an extinct physiological form, as obsolete and as still as one of the recovered remnants no longer represented among living animals.

No doubt, there is much topographical and antiquarian matter in this volume; but whatever is most sensible in English history it touches in the quick. Beyond these great and enduring funds of interest, and beyond the adventures of many a famous character, like Strafford, and the heroism of such a woman as Lady Bankes—who, for three years, held the castle against the whole power of the Commonwealth; beyond all these and similar attractions, the memoir may boast of the more superficial charm of five brilliant engravings of objects, things as fit to be graven in the mind as on paper. This, in fine, though, in a literary work, is yet a book to be added to a library, where a library exists, and to be procured for reference and a future shelf, where a library is projected, or in process of collection.

THE ETYMOLOGICAL COMPENDIUM; OR, PORTFOLIO OF ORIGINS AND INVENTIONS. By WILLIAM PULLEY. Third Edition. Revised and Improved by MERTON A. THOMS. Tegg and Co.

This work originally appeared in 1828, when it was well received, as a chatty, anecdotic hand-book, tracing the origin of many subjects of every-day interest to curious sources, with more or less exactness. The book became popular, and was reprinted; and now we have a third edition, with a sort of snow-ball accumulation of the gleanings of a quarter of a century, and the supervision of the son of the editor of "Notes and Queries;" of which advantage has been judiciously employed in correction and extension of the compendium. One of its most attractive departments is its store of London Origins and Antiquities, which, with its illustrations of inventions, localities, titles, dignities, etymologies, epithets, and colloquial phrases, form a very amusing miscellany; and, as the means of such inquiries have been largely multiplied of late years, the editor has diligently availed himself of the best sources to increase the matter-of-fact value of the compendium.

THE LAW OF PATENTS, WITH FORMS AND ALL THE STATUTES. By CHARLES WORDSWORTH. London: Benning and Co.

This work has been written in order to show, in a summary form, the Law relating to Patents and Inventions, as altered by the Act 15 and 16 Vic., c. 83. It contains in eleven sections—"Who may obtain a patent;" "For what a patent may be obtained;" "How to obtain a patent;" and a variety of other technical information digested compactly. The name of the author is a guarantee for the ability of the work, which is rendered more complete by a good index and table of cases. The low price places it within the reach of the humblest inventor.

## THE CAMP AT HELFAUT.

In our Journal of last week (page 303), the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French to St. Omer and the Camp at Helfaut was described by our Special Correspondent. We now illustrate the military spectacle at Helfaut; and append a *résumé* of the notes taken on the spot, by a competent observer:—

On the north-west extremity of the Bruyeres, on each side of the road leading from St. Omer, there is a large number of gravel-pits, and the ground is excessively uneven, affording no opportunity whatever for working artillery. The Bruyeres itself is a level grass plain, and possesses every advantage for the drill and parading of troops; though the absence of the numerous ridges, elevations, and valleys with which Chobham abounds, renders these plains less well adapted for producing those more picturesque effects of the movements of the troops which were so characteristic of the field-days in Cattlin's Valley and Chobham ridges. The movements of the troops were directed to keeping off the attack of a supposed enemy, and covering their own retreat in the direction of a large redoubt in their rear, which it appeared to be their intention to hold, and ultimately drive back the attacking forces. The artillery, which was some eight hundred yards in advance of the infantry, commenced the firing, under cover of which the infantry drew up in line of two battalions, having two lines in reserve, the rearmost one consisting only of one battalion and a half. The Chasseurs de Vincennes formed part of the first line. The left of the front line was protected by the light company of infantry placed at right angles, and fronting the northern side of the Bruyeres. The right flank was covered with half a battery of artillery, and a similar number of guns were placed in the intervals of the front line. After the artillery in advance had continued firing for some time, they crossed the St. Omer-road, and passing by the right flank, took up position in rear of infantry. The first line immediately commenced file firing with great rapidity, the great guns—supposed to be charged with grape—joining in the attack in most effective manner. I have seldom, if ever, heard anything finer than this firing during the quarter of an hour that it lasted; the clear, loud, and resonant roar of the heavy brass guns, the rattle of musketry, and the sharp and rapid reports of the rifles mingled grandly together, and produced upon the mind the impression of a most overwhelming and destructive fire. At length, however, the firing suddenly ceased, with the exception of that of one or two companies of tirailleurs, as they protected the line, which but a moment before appeared so irresistible, and which was now in rapid retreat to the rear of the second line. The artillery fell back from the right flank, and from the interval covered by the Hussars, who advanced a short distance at a charge; but the immense number of persons present prevented the charge being so effective as it would no doubt otherwise have been. As they advanced, however, the Hussars rode well, and the distances were exceedingly well kept. The second line of infantry now charged front towards the south, supported by the other infantry regiments, flanked by artillery, and having the cavalry in the rear. File-firing, accompanied by the artillery, was continued for some time; till at length—and it was often the case at Chobham—the sons of Mars succumbed to the watery deity; and the power of Fluvius was duly acknowledged. Each regiment then formed in contiguous column; and, the Emperor having distributed decorations to the principal officers, the Imperial cortége returned to St. Omer. There are probably few, if any, men in France, who can handle a horse better than the present Emperor. The charger which he rode on Sunday was a splendid animal; and, as he passed along the lines, and came near the eagle standard of each regiment, the Emperor—with great tact and excellent judgment—turned the horse's head towards the drapeau; and, while the noble animal appeared to make his acknowledgments of it, the Imperial rider gracefully bent his head in homage to the sacred emblem of the Imperial dignity of France. The effect of this movement was not without its influence upon them; and thefeat was never performed without eliciting the cheers of "Vive l'Empereur." Homage paid to the standards of the French army is more than equivalent to the highest compliment paid to their defenders; and the respect paid in the first instance is invariably returned tenfold by the army.

As the manœuvres were concluding, the rain stopped, and the sun, sinking, shone out at this moment, the whole of the troops having been—it was supposed wrongly, in order to collect the officers to hear an Imperial speech—drawn up, in an amphitheatral way, the unexecuted brightness produced up; and the sun did what nothing else had done during the day—drew from the men a good round of cheering. Immediately after the Emperor, on his prancing horse, but amid all the excitement of the exercise perfectly cool, cold, and impassible, followed by the Empress in her carriage, quitted the field, and returned to St. Omer. The people followed; the troops returned to their huts.



IMPERIAL VISIT TO THE CAMP AT HELFAUT.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)



GRAND MILITARY MASS AT OLMUTZ.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

## THE CONGRESS AT OLMUTZ.—MILITARY MASS.

OLMUTZ, the scene of the recent meeting of the two Emperors, to which the attention of the Western Courts was so strongly attracted, is a fortified city of Moravia. It was the place of refuge of the late Emperor of Austria in his flight from Vienna, and here he abdicated the Imperial throne on the 2nd of December, 1848. Lafayette was confined here for many years. Olmütz has a fine Gothic cathedral, with the tomb of its founder, Wenceslaus III., of Bohemia, and several handsome churches. It also possesses a university.

Sunday, the 25th ult., the day after the arrival of the Czar, was the first grand field-day, when 45,700 men, with 128 guns—encamped on the great plain of Olmütz, a couple of miles from the town—were disposed for Divine service and parade afterwards. At mid-day, the whole mass of troops formed a long parallelogram, in three corps, under the command of General Wratislaw: the first commissioned by General Count Clam Gallas, the second by General Count Schlick, the reserve under General Count Schaffgotsche, the artillery under General Hauslap, and the cavalry under General Prince Lichtenstein.

The staffs of the Emperors were brilliant beyond all experience of former military demonstrations, and comprised a great many Imperial and Royal personages, and upwards of sixty Generals, headed by the hoary and respected Marshal Nugent. The Emperor of Russia, with his usual tact, wore the Cuirassier uniform of his Austrian regiment; thus appearing before the Austrian army as their comrade, and as a holder of a regimental command under the Sovereign of Austria. The Czar, who is gradually getting stouter as years roll over him, with his huge breast-plate, martial air, and gigantic stature, maintained his well-known imposing appearance. The Emperor of Austria wore a white uniform, with the light blue ribbon of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia, and looked quite in the prime of youth. He is only twenty-three years of age; while the Emperor of Russia has attained his fifty-seventh year.

The two Emperors, with their splendid cortége, rode along the camp and down the columns of troops to the field chapel, which was an altar covered with a tent, where several shaven priests stood to perform the functions of mass. Opposite to this was a tribune, with red velvet cushions; and here the Emperor of Austria heard mass; the Emperor of Russia being on his right hand, kneeling, making the sign of the cross, and apparently joining in the divine service. The Prince of Prussia stood behind as a spectator, but did not kneel. The elevation of the host was telegraphed to the most distant battalions, so that the whole army were enabled to join at the same instant in this rite of the Roman Catholic Church. Instead of an organ, the anthem was played with astonishing precision and unity by the thirty bands united. One of the most pompous religious solemnities of the Roman Catholic Church that can be conceived, was performed this day on the plain of Olmütz.

Divine service was followed by a parade, when the whole army defiled before the two Sovereigns.

## IRELAND.

DUBLIN.—Seldom has there been so fine an after-season as the present, more resembling summer than the interval between the autumn and the winter. The small class of farmers, in backward districts, are enabled to complete their harvest under most favourable circumstances. The result is, that our farmers have nearly secured full average crops; and that the very high prices for all agricultural produce—corn, potatoes, butter, pork, and cattle—have placed them in a far better condition than they have been at any former period.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The number of persons who visited the Exhibition on Monday was 10,069—that day having been the first sixpenny day. Several groups of well dressed peasantry arrived by the excursion trains.

THE DARGAN INSTITUTE.—The usual weekly meeting of the committee was held on Monday. Amongst the subscriptions announced as contributed since the last day of meeting, were £20 from James W. L. Napier, of Loughcrew; £10 from E. K. Tennison, Esq.; £10 from the firm of Messrs. Ferrier and Pollock; and from the firm of John Jameson and Son, £5; and the Right Hon. A. Macdonnell, Robert Grimshaw, Esq., J.P., D.L.; Thomas Corbett, Esq., and James Stirling, Esq., have each contributed a similar amount. All sums will be publicly acknowledged in the papers in due time. Messrs. Dunbar, M'Master, and Co., of Newry, have paid in £50 to the local fund, through Dean Bagot, who is an active member of the committee.

REGIMENTS FOR FOREIGN SERVICE.—Orders arrived in Dublin, on Monday, it is stated, for six regiments to hold themselves in readiness for the Mediterranean. The 17th and 91st Infantry, in Dublin garrison, are to proceed to Cork for embarkation. The rumour is that this sudden movement is connected with the Turkish question.

THE LATE DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An inquest is being held at Nasas, on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the collision of the trains at Straffan, last week. Nothing of any importance, as regards the accident, has been elicited; but it seems that neither the driver nor the stoker of the goods-train saw the light sent down the line to meet them. The inquest has been twice adjourned; and the verdict is not expected to be given for some days. In the meantime, some severe remarks have been made in the Irish papers as to the conduct of some persons present immediately after the collision had occurred. Some of the passengers and the peasantry appear to have acted very selfishly after the accident. "With deep shame and regret" (the *Evening Mail* thus refers to the subject) "we have heard from unquestionable authority, that many thefts were attempted, and some committed, on the luggage and personal effects of the killed and wounded passengers during the very first moments of confusion that succeeded the accident. Worse even than this, we have been informed that assistance in the removal of the sufferers was refused until stipulations for payment were entered into! And this in the civilised district of Kildare, and within a few miles of the metropolis! On the other hand, the baseness of those wretches was thrown into a deeper shade by the courage and humanity actively displayed by many others. Mr. Kennedy and the Hon. Edward Lawless are particularly mentioned as having afforded the most valuable assistance; and a young man named John Rooney is stated to have given up his passage in a train in which he was proceeding to Killkenny, in order to do his utmost for the poor sufferers. Many others also discharged well the duties imposed upon them by their own right feelings, and kind attentions were paid to the wounded in the houses of the neighbouring gentry. Three of them, we understand, are at this moment lying in Lyons-house, their wants being kindly cared for by its excellent mistress."

"But," writes a correspondent, "the person who pleased me most was a fox-hunter, returning from his day's sport, whom we took up before the accident, and who belonged, apparently, to that part of the country. I should think few men possess more goodness of heart. I certainly never witnessed a more cool and effectual demonstration of it. He was in every place, arranging everything that could possibly assist the sufferers; and his influence with the people gave the best effect to his kindness. I will not mention his name; it might be disagreeable to him to do so; but I shall feel more respect in future for a red coat and a jockey cap." The following is a list of the persons killed:—Mr. Jelly, Queen's County; Mr. Egan, Parsonstown; Mr. Bateman, Cork; Mr. M'Nally, Dublin; Miss Kirwan, Dublin; Miss Palmer, Dublin; Miss Hetherley, Dublin, Mr. and Mrs. M'Sweeney, Kenmare, county of Kerry; Mrs. Smith, Mallow; Mrs. Knapp; Mrs. Hall, Kildare; Joseph Herwood, servant to Dr. Stokes, Dublin. Of others injured, we can state that Mr. Lowry, of Cumberland, and his two sisters, are sufferers by the late accident, one lady seriously. Mr. Lowry and the other slightly. They are progressing favourably, and are staying at the Shelbourne Hotel. Mrs. Croker Barrington, and Mr. Berrie Jones, of Clonakilty, was also lightly injured. Mr. Jones, though much bruised and shaken, is progressing favourably; and Mrs. and Miss Jones, who were with him in the carriage, providentially escaped unharmed. Mrs. Latham Blacker is suffering so much from the effects of injuries sustained by her, as to be unable to bear the journey from Straffan to Dublin. Mrs. Croker Barrington is going on very favourably. The sufferers at Steven's Hospital are progressing towards recovery. One of them, Miss Farrell, has removed to her private residence. The children staying at Lyons are considered out of danger. Surgeon Adams and Mr. Mouritz have both been in attendance, and they pronounce the boy nearly convalescent. Miss Knapp is still confined to her bed, but no danger is apprehended. The body of Mr. Egan was taken to Birr on Friday week. All the shops were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased. It is stated that Mrs. M'Nally, wife of Mr. M'Nally, who was killed on the railway, has died of the fright.

THE CITY STATUE OF SIR ROBERT PEEL, BY BEHNES.—On Monday Mr. Behnes, the sculptor by whom the City statue of Sir Robert Peel has been made, and Mr. Tite, the architect of the Royal Exchange, went to inspect the situation in which it has been decided to place the figure, in order to be able to judge of the height to which it might be proper to raise the pedestal. A board cut out in the shape of the statue was placed upon a temporary pedestal, of the height of twelve feet—the statue itself being eleven feet high—in front of the statue of the Duke of Wellington by Chantrey, as a test of the necessary elevation; and the effect was very great, if we may judge from the observations of the numbers of persons gathered together to witness the experiment. It is expected that the statue will be placed in a few days: it will be visible from Cheapside, Cornhill, King William-street, Princes-street, and Threadneedle-street.

The Spanish papers of the 4th announce the death of the young Duke of Feria, brother to the Duke of Medina Celi.

## MUSIC.

## ENGLISH OPERA.

Another attempt, it appears, is about to be made to establish an English Opera-house in London. We are informed that a scheme has been set on foot to open Drury-lane Theatre for that purpose early in the ensuing season; and that a musical company is in course of being formed, which already includes the eminent names of Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Weiss. It is added, that the responsible parties have ample means to carry the enterprise into effect.

We should be sorry to "throw cold water" upon an object which we would gladly see accomplished; but so many attempts have proved abortive, that it is impossible to feel very sanguine as to another plan of the same kind. At any rate, the number of previous failures ought to induce the parties concerned in the present undertaking to consider well what they are about, so as to avoid the errors of those who have gone before them.

It is indeed strange, that, of all the great musical countries, England is the only one which possesses no national opera as a substantive and independent establishment. Italy was the cradle of the musical stage; and the Italians have never listened to any opera but their own. Germany and France began by borrowing the musical drama of Italy, but their next step was the creation of a national opera for themselves; and in both countries the national opera holds the highest place. This, it may be said, is the case in Germany; because Germany, like Italy, is a country pre-eminently musical. But this cannot be said of France—none but a Frenchman will assert the musical superiority of his country over England. And yet, look at the comparative state of the national opera in Paris and in London. When the Parisians talk of going to "the opera," it is the French opera that they mean—their own "Grand Opéra"—their great centre of brilliancy and fashion: while the Italian opera is merely the "Théâtre des Italiens." In London, on the other hand, "the opera" means our splendid Italian Opera, while English opera has not a house of any kind that it can call its own. Nay, more—Paris has not only its gorgeous "Grand Opera," but also its "Opéra Comique," a large and beautiful theatre, magnificently supported, and crowded with fashionable company every night. In London, if we have any English opera at all, it is only after a makeshift, miserable fashion: somebody gets together a few singers to perform English operas at a minor theatre—the Surrey, or the Strand, for example—for a few weeks, in an interval between the regular seasons; and it is to such poor attempts that our musical stage is entirely reduced.

Why should this be? Is it because England is deficient in musical genius and talent? On the contrary, our living dramatic composers are equal to any in Europe: the names of Bishop, Barnett, Balfe, Wallis, Macfarren, Loder, Smart, Mori—and others might be added—form a list which we could challenge either France, Germany, or Italy to surpass. In regard to vocal talent, the English voice is second in quality only to the Italian, and our principal singers are good and cultivated musicians. To disparage them is a vulgar error, derived from our too easy acquiescence in the arrogant language of foreigners. Very different was the language of the modest and candid Weber. In one of the charming letters to his wife, written when he was bringing out "Oberon" at Covent Garden, he said, "And now, my dear love, I can assure you that you may be quite at ease both as to the singers and the orchestra. Miss Paton is a singer of the first rank, and will play *Reizze* divinely. Brahms not less so, though in a totally different style. There are also several good tenors, and I really cannot see why the English singing should be so much abused. The singers have a perfectly good Italian education, fine voices, and expression. The orchestra is not remarkable, but still very good, and the chorus particularly so. In short, I feel quite at ease as to the fate of 'Oberon.'" If Weber spoke thus favourably almost thirty years ago, he could have expressed himself still more strongly had he been writing now. As to the means of establishing a national opera, as great and splendid as that of Paris, is not London the richest metropolis in the world?

London, then, might rival Paris, or any other capital, in her national opera, as in everything else, were she only to set rightly about it. The attempt has failed again and again, because it has never been fairly made. It has been made precipitately, without due preparation, and without the provision of adequate resources. It has been made with narrow-minded, short-sighted views—with a desire to gain money by a sordid and suicidal parsimony. It has been made by persons deficient in taste, judgment, and experience, who have mistaken the real wants of the public, and sacrificed to the ignorance and vulgarity of the multitude. To such causes, we confidently affirm, every recent failure may easily be traced; and we hope that the parties (whoever they may be) to this new scheme will make the errors of their precursors serve them as beacons.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society has just published a report of its proceedings for the past year. The financial result is by no means favourable. The receipts of the year, from concerts and subscriptions, have been £1088 7s. 6d., and the expenditure has been £1258 18s. 5d.; leaving a loss of £170 10s. 11d., in addition to the sum of £192 19s. 9d., deficient on the previous account. The subscriptions, which in 1851 were £1186, and in 1852, £824, have in 1853 further diminished to £735. The report, nevertheless, does not speak despondingly. It concludes thus:—

The working expenses of the Society have been considerably reduced, without in any way affecting the quality of the performances; and although the number of the subscribers has in a small ratio decreased, which has slightly affected the amount received for subscriptions, the stability of the Society has nothing whatever to fear, the Committee being determined to carry on its operations upon the principle on which it was originally established, namely, an endeavour to make it self-supporting, and to encourage native talent in the attainment of an art elevating and improving at once man's moral and physical capacities.

A pleasant vocal entertainment, called "The Emerald Isle," was given on Monday evening by Mrs. Gibbs, at the Hibernian-hall, adjoining the Polytechnic institution. Mrs. Gibbs was Miss Graddon, in former times a favourite singer at Drury-lane and the English Opera-house. Her entertainment is a lecture containing sketches of Irish character and manners; well written, pleasingly delivered, and illustrated by national ballads and pictorial views of Irish scenery. Mrs. Gibbs retains in a considerable degree the gifts which, in her younger days, made her so attractive a performer—her rich contralto voice, and the simplicity and expression of her style. She was much and deservedly applauded; and her entertainment promises to be very successful.

The improvements which have from time to time been made upon the HARMONIUM, have so successfully removed the original defects of its construction, that it has for some years been gradually coming into general use as a substitute for the organ in the accompaniment of sacred music. The most recent improvements are those made by Messrs. Alexandre, of Paris, who may be said to have brought its mechanism to a state of perfection. The instrument invented by them, which they have called the Model Harmonium, is almost universal in its capabilities and its application. Uniting the powers of the organ with those of the pianoforte, it is capable of giving full effect to music of every class, from the church anthem to the lightest strains of the drawing-room. Though smaller than the

common square pianoforte, the harmonium possesses the depth of tone and continuity of a large organ: it is, consequently, superior to the pianoforte in the performance of sacred music, while it now rivals that instrument in the clear and brilliant articulation requisite for the most rapid passages. The harmonium, too, by means of its various stops, which can be used at pleasure by the performer, can produce the finest effects of a full orchestra. One of its great qualities is, that *it never goes out of tune*—this being one of the properties of the beautiful principle applied by Mr. Wheatstone to the production of musical sound. Many of the greatest performers on keyed instruments—Thalberg, Liszt, Lefebure-Wely (the accomplished organist of the Madeleine at Paris) and other such artists—find in the harmonium the best exponent of their most beautiful ideas; and, as a drawing-room instrument for amateurs, its small size, its compact and elegant form, and its applicability to every musical purpose, must speedily bring it into as general use as the pianoforte.

## THE THEATRES, &amp;c.

## DRURY-LANE.

On Wednesday, there was another morning performance. Mr. Brooke played *Virginius* to a full house; and again demonstrated the reality of his success. There is, however, greater variety of opinion than usual on the excellence of his acting, arising partly from the inequality of his playing in different characters, and the decided physical advantages that he personally possesses. There are many who will set these against his intellectual claims, and tardily admit his merits in both kinds.

## MARYLEBONE.

It is with much pleasure that we find that Mr. John Wm. Wallack, the Haymarket tragedian, has become the lessee of this theatre, and is shortly expected over from America to take the lead in its performances. The management at present is conducted by his wife, who has already won a reputation in the United States as a tragic actress. On Monday, the drama of "Broken Toys" was well performed; followed by Mr. Planché's drama of "The Fair One with the Golden Locks," in which Miss H. Gordon, late of the Olympic, sings and acts delightfully in the Part of *Graceful*.

The theatre, which has been repaired and ornamented, was well and fashionably attended during the week.

## SADLER'S WELLS.

The revival of the season was produced on Saturday, in the shape of "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in which the fancy of Shakespeare is so playfully manifested in the field of the supernatural. The graceful manner in which the poet sports with his subject is within the apprehension of all. The play is seldom performed; not because, as it is vulgarly supposed, of its being too poetical, but on account of its requiring too extensive an interpretation. It demands a large company, and a variety of talent, to give it with grace and effect. The *dramatis persona*, on this occasion, have been very efficiently provided for: Miss Cooper's *Helena* being excellent, and Mr. Phelps's *Bottom* equally original and admirable. The latter, indeed, is one of those singular eccentric assumptions in which the manager of this suburban theatre has occasionally indulged, to the gratification of the select audiences that visit this well-conducted house. There is nothing conventional in Mr. Phelps's performance of this part, but he has evidently conceived for himself both the idea and fashion of its embodiment. The nervous temperament of the sedentary weaver, and his anxious eagerness to enter into a new world of activity, with the sense of the importance attached to the adventure in which he and his fellow-mechanics are engaged, were all most artistically indicated. A certain angular and fidgety motion of the arms aided the impersonation. The perplexity into which he was thrown by his dream, and the acting of the tragical comedy, were delineated and illustrated with first-rate histrionic skill. In such creations Mr. Phelps evinces decided genius. The appointments of the play were excellent. The whole had, indeed, a gorgeous and fairy-like effect; and the scenery—some of which was moving—does great credit to the painter, Mr. Fenton. The house was crowded, and the plaudits were frequent and well-merited.

## ADELPHI.

The "Discarded Son" is the title of a new piece produced at this theatre on Monday. It is an adaptation by Mr. Benjamin Webster, from the French of MM. Bayard and Biéville—a *comédie vaudeville*—produced at the Théâtre du Gymnase, and called "Un Fils de Famille." The drama is in three acts, each exhibiting a contrast in scenery and incidents. In the first, we have the discarded son, *Albert Blondel*, the heir of a Parisian banker, enlisted as a Lancer, under the control of Colonel Fremain (Mr. C. Selby), and amusing himself, as he best may with his new military acquaintances. Miss Woolgar, the *Countess de Belrose*, disguised as a peasant, so fascinates him, that he neglects his parade duty for her conversation, and thus becomes liable to punishment. A young friend, too, an artist, who conceives a plan for his discharge from the regiment and his restoration to his family, induces him to visit, in plain clothes, the château of the *Countess*. The events at the château occupy the second act. The imprudent young fellow here takes pleasure in aggravating the *Colonel*, putting upon him a series of petty affronts, until a duel is provoked, and he gets run through the arm. All this time he has been unrecognised; but next morning at barracks, when cited before the *Colonel* for examination, suspicions awaken in the mind of the latter, as to his identity; and at last, to prove it, he pinches him on the wounded arm, inflicting almost intolerable torture, which the brave young man, however, stoically endures. This is, indeed, a painful incident, and scarcely within the range of dramatic representation. In the end, *Blondel's* discharge arrives; and the *Colonel*, though stupid and cruel, has yet the grace to express his admiration of his victim's heroic qualities, and to surrender the *Countess*, to whom he had himself been affianced, to one whom he now perceives to be her accepted lover. The acting, throughout, of this drama was excellent; and the performance, though somewhat tedious, in parts, was ultimately successful.

## PRINCESS'

This theatre re-opened on Monday. The spectacle of "Sardanapalus" still maintains its place on the boards; and the audience was both numerous and fashionable. On Tuesday, the comedy of "The Rivals" was revived, with new decorations and dresses. We do not recollect having seen this fine and lively play better performed. The two *Absolutes*—father and son—were capitally impersonated by Mr. Addison and Mr. W. Lacy; and Mrs. Winstanley, as *Mrs. Malaprop*, was a grand example of physique and pretension. When we mention that Mr. Harley acted *Bob Acres*, it will be readily apprehended that the cast of the parts was sufficiently strong. There was a very good house, and the reception of the performance by the audience was, though not demonstrative, quite satisfactory.

EDINBURGH.—On her revisit to the theatre here, Miss Glyn appears to have been very successful, and to have experienced a hearty and well-deserved welcome. On Monday week she appeared as *Bianca*, and "created," in the words of the local critic, "a great impression on the audience." Classical, without being cold or formal, the frenzy of the character in the latter scenes combined a display of physical force with remarkable intelligence and the workings of mighty passions—jealousy, revenge, remorse, and the emotions that induce broken-heartedness and sudden death. We are happy to find that this gifted actress has since appeared in *Belvidera*; in which, as well as in *Julia*, in the "Hunchback," she is said to have won "golden opinions."

CREMORNE.—These gardens are now closed for the winter recess. We fear we cannot congratulate the indefatigable lessened upon a return equal to the extraordinary length of the season, which has continued nearly seven months, or upon a reward commensurate with his energy, enterprise, and spirit, as a caterer for the amusement of the public. We wish him better success.

DUBLIN.—Mr. Love, the polyphonist, has produced in this capital, we find, an entirely new entertainment, entitled a "Voyage to Hamburg" in which he relates various amusing adventures, and introduces to the audience the Captain, and some passengers of the steamer. We cannot enter into the details of this new entertainment, which, according to the account given of it by the journals, is uncommonly clever and amusing. We shall have, doubtless, an opportunity ere long, of witnessing its performance in London, when we shall be enabled to do fuller justice to its originality and point. The ventriloquial introductions appear to have been of an extraordinary character. A man supposed to be descending by a water spout, is, apparently, encountered at the open window, and a struggle is pretended to drag him into the room. So

naturally was this managed, that the audience were completely deceived by the illusion, and "at one moment," says the critic of the *Daily Express*, "a sudden rise took place among the audience, apparently for the purpose of catching a glimpse of the person presumed to be outside." This sort of illusion is owing to the infinite skill with which Mr. Love manages what is called "the perspective of sound," and in which he seems, in this instance, even to have surpassed himself.

**THE OPERA CONGRESS OF VIENNA.**—A letter from Vienna says, "Passing from the hoarse alarms of war to the lyric drama, the Wagner is here delighting the Vienna people, and Mr. Gye is also here elbow deep in common law and musical diplomacy, I think that I manage to see a little in the Oriental question, but what phase the triad constellation of Lumley, Gye, and Wagner are in, fairly baffles my scopic powers. Mr. Balfour is also here, and has the satisfaction of seeing the "Bohemian Girl" in the play-bills every ten days. He is now bringing out his opera of "Keanthine Thor," with a new contralto, Madame Hermann, who has a strong theatrical chest voice, and takes the *Fides*, &c., as double to Wagner; she promises well."

**NEW YORK, Sept. 16.**—M. Jullien, the chief of the immaculate waistcoat and the silver wand, has carried everything before him. One night, on receiving an encore for some sentimental part of "La Sonnambula," he recalled the orchestra, and appeared as if struck by some happy thought. He reascended his red velvet throne on the dais, threw himself into an attitude of ecstasy—meanwhile we held our breath in silent wonder; presently the ringlets appeared to rise erect, the baton almost bent beneath his convulsive pressure; throwing both hands abroad, and stamping thrice, he invoked the genius of America to listen to "Yankee Doodle," played with all the superb instrumentation of his well-drilled band. Such a *tour de force* had the most electrical effect you can imagine. Young America gave itself up for several minutes to insane demonstrations of joy; and when the "Napoleon of music" followed up his *coup d'état* by "Hail, Columbia, happy land!" the rafters of Castle-garden echoed to a thunder of applause more loud than even in its warlike days (for it was erected as a fort) they had ever known.

**A MARVELLOUS VIOOLONCELLO.**—M. Felicien David, the well-known composer, inherited some time ago an old violoncello, with other things, left by a friend. He paid no attention to it, and it became covered with dust. A few days ago Bianchi, the musical instrument-maker, paid him a visit, and discovered the violoncello. On examining it, he cried, "You have there a marvellous instrument!" He took it home to repair, and then found that it bears the signature of Andrew Guarnerius. "M. David has already," says the *Sicle*, "refused 20,000 francs for it."

**THE DEARNESS OF COALS.**—Much stress has lately been laid on the want of ships to bring coals to market; but we think the following remarks (from a morning paper) quite accounts for the increased price of that article:—"That we should expect cheap coals and dear everything else is preposterous. There has been an increased demand for coal, and that alone is sufficient to enhance the marketable value. If the coal-pit owner has to pay dearer for commodities he himself consumes, it is only natural that he should look for a higher price for what he sells. The same with the pitmen; they claim to participate in the high prices. Again, the shipowner in the repairs and victualling of his ship has to pay more for his beef, pork, biscuit, and all articles required by him. The seamen whom he employs also, having most of them families to support, look for better wages to enable them to meet the increased demand at home for fuel, bread, candles, and, in many cases, rent. Here then, is a combination of causes to account for the rise in the price of coal; to which may be added a slight derangement by partial strikes of pitmen. But to those who call for the entry of foreign vessels into the coasting trade, in consequence of the reputed scarcity of vessels, there is a perfect answer at hand. The returns published by the Coal Exchange gives the following:—

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 1852 AND 1853.

	Ships.	Tons.
Imported from January 1 to September 30, 1853	.. ..	9,029 2,458,092
Imported from January 1 to September 30, 1852	.. ..	8,939 2,451,444
Increase of ships in the present year	.. ..	90
Increase of tons in the present year	.. ..	30,618

And, for the last few markets, there have been more vessels up than could obtain a sale for their cargoes. On the 30th September there were unsold 27 cargoes; October 3rd, 35 cargoes; October 5th, 67 cargoes; so that there is no dearth of shipping at all events. As a set-off to the colliers, we will now give a report of the coals brought by railways and canals:—

#### COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF 1852 AND 1853.

	Tons. ewt.
Coals by railways, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1853	432,842 12
Coals by railways, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1852	246,822 17
Increase in the present year	186,020 15
Coals by canals, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1852	26,489 0
Coals by canals, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1853	14,461 18
Decrease in the present year by canals	12,027 2

If we deduct the decrease by canal from the increase by sea and railway, we arrive at a total increase in the coal brought to London in the first eight months of 1853, as compared to the same period in 1852, of 210,641 tons, or close upon a quarter of a million. If the coal-pit owners on the one hand, pit-men on the other, and the shipowners generally maintain their position, the mere throwing open the coasting trade to foreign ships, and placing them on the same footing as British, will have but slight effect on the price to consumers.

**NEW ROYAL STEAM YACHT.**—It has been decided to build a new yacht for her Majesty. It is to be a paddle steamer, and to be built of iron, and constructed with reference to the attainment of the highest possible rate of speed. It is said that not less than 17 knots an hour will be got out of the new vessel. Her length is to be 200 feet; breadth of beam, 37 feet; with a tonnage of 1700 tons, and engines of 600-horse power. As compared with the present yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, the new vessel will be 667 tons greater burden, 75 feet longer, 7 feet wider beam, and 170-horse power additional. The paddle principle has been adopted, although her Majesty is understood to have a preference, in some respects, for the screw; but the latter would necessarily be the cause of much vibration at the after part of the vessel; whilst her Majesty might be occasionally put to inconvenience in the case of the screw getting out of repair or deranged.

**MILK AND FEVER.**—It is a singular fact, which should be extensively known, that seventeen families residing at Stoke, in each of which some, and in many cases every one of the members have been attacked with typhus fever during the past few weeks it has been raging at Stoke, purchased the milk they made use of from a man who lived in an unwholesome part of that locality, and who himself fell a victim to the ravages of the disease. We state the fact, without further allusion or comment, hoping that the lesson which it undoubtedly teaches will not be disregarded.—*Derbyshire Independent*.

**METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENA IN CHOLERA.**—Mr. J. Mather, of South Shields, has published a letter upon the above subject, in which he shows that the prevalence of cholera is invariably attended by marked electric derangements in the atmosphere, and that when electricity is negative, vitality is depressed, and when positive it is excited. This is proved by the fact that when the cholera was so prevalent at Paris in 1849, the deaths rapidly increased till the 8th of June, on which day they numbered 623. On that evening a great thunder-storm shook the city nearly to its foundation. Next day the cholera began to decrease; in ten days there were little more than 100 deaths a day, and in twenty days little more than thirty. "In the same year," says Mr. Mather, "when cholera of a very fatal character, was in this district, I made daily observations, sometimes twice a day, with a magnet, which, in its normal condition, carried about 2 lb. 10 oz. When the atmospheric indications were at the worst, and cholera most fatal, this magnet could never sustain 1 lb. 10 oz., varying with the virulence of the disease. My hygrometer indicated at the same time an atmosphere nearly saturated with moisture." Mr. Mather adds that in the north, where the cholera has lately been so very prevalent, the old cholera atmosphere has been as marked as it was in 1849 and 1852.

**CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—NEW STAMPS.**—For all payments amounting to 4d. and upwards, after Monday last, a receipt must be given on stamped paper, or an adhesive stamp must be affixed. A "Queen's head" will be treated as an evasion. The adhesive stamp must be obliterated by the name or initials of the person giving it, so that it may not be twice used. The penalty for not defacing a stamp is £10, and for using a stamp twice £10. It is necessary to caution the public, as it is the intention of the Stamp-office to proceed against persons for giving receipts on unstamped paper, or for otherwise infringing the new law, and to give part of the penalty to the informer. Last year the number of receipts issued to the public was 5,290,661, and the net revenue was £180,491. It is now anticipated that by the reduction of the duties there will be a large increase in the amount to be derived from receipts. The new stamp much the appearance as the old stamp, but bears the impression, "Receipt—One Penny," with figures for the day, month, and year, in which the stamp was stamped: thus "17—9—53," meaning the 17th of the 9th month (September), 1853. The new adhesive receipt stamp is nearly one-half larger than the ordinary postage stamp. It is printed in light blue, and bears an impression of a "Queen's head," encircled by the garter. In the garter is inscribed the words, "Receipt—One Penny." The stamps are sold in sheets; and by an ingenious process, for which the inventor obtained a patent, are divided by perforation, enabling persons to separate them with ease. As a protection against forgery, the receipt stamp has the figure of an anchor very ingeniously introduced in the paper. It is only perceptible when held up to the light.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

### CHESS.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

D. M. Mafussil.—There is an able and interesting series of Chess articles carried on weekly in the *Bombay Gazette*. We are not aware that any newspaper in the other Presidencies gives a column to Chess.

JUVENIS.—There will be time enough to express such an opinion at the termination of the contest.

F. R. S.—Your application on the subject of the "Testimonial" should be addressed to R. B. Brien, Esq., the treasurer, at the St. George's Club, Cavendish square, as that gentleman possesses all documents, subscriptions, &c., received by the gentleman who kindly accepted the office in the first instance.

R. H. Shutesbury.—In the position given, Black cannot take the White Queen, and is, therefore, check-mated.

TYRO, Honiton.—A Pawn cannot be captured "in passing" by any piece except a Pawn.

CHURCHILL, Marlborough.—Black could claim a second Queen, Rook, Bishop, or Knight for the Pawn in question. Get the "Chess-Player's Handbook," published by Bohm of Covent-garden.

D.—The Indian Problem to which you refer is perfectly correct. The key move is—B to Q B 4.

A.—Get the *Chess-Player's Chronicle*, published by Kent, Peteroster-row.

G.—In the first edition of the "Tournament Game," the diagram you refer to, like many of the others, is defective. The second edition corrects the errors of its predecessor, and is much more valuable.

J. A. C., Dublin.—Now under consideration.

G. T. M. Lewis.—"Second Series of Chess Lessons" may be obtained, we believe, of Messrs. Baily, the publishers, Cornhill.

T. C., Wolverhampton.—Apply to the Hon. Secretary of the Leamington Chess-club, No. 5, Parade, Leamington, for a copy of that Society's rules.

C. H. S., New York.—Your letter reached us, but we were not fortunate enough to see the gentleman introduced before he left England.

H. W., Wakefield.—Duly received, and now in the examiner's hands.

I. P.—The solution of the Sphinx you suggest has been repeatedly given.

AN AMATEUR CHESS-PLAYER.—Your suggestion of our having an engraving of the beautiful mediation portrait by Signor Raggi, shall not be forgotten.

E. R., Lisbon.—The defence given has been tried and rejected long ago. It is quite untenable.

J. P., H. W., and others.—Your solution of Problem No. 503, in six moves, shall be examined.

GUILLEMOT.—Address W. Big and, Esq., Leamington.

MALVERN.—Explain by a diagram what you mean.

F. P.—We trust our notice will in future appear without intermission; but correspondents requiring answers the same week they write, must forward their communications by Tuesday evening.

E. M. A., Aberdeenshire.—It shall have a place among the Enigmas.

A. READER.—Stalemate makes a drawn game.

HYTHE.—Join the newly-established Chess club at Folkestone. You may learn particulars by addressing a line to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. F. Godden, of that place.

H. L., Hampton Wick.—It shall have attention.

DOCTOR, Boston.—If the games we have lately published "have all been begun by White," it is an accidental circumstance. The colour of the pieces has nothing whatever to do with determining the first move. You should procure some good rudimentary work upon the game.

SHEDDEN.—In the match now pending between Messrs. Lowenthal and Harrwitz, the winner of the first eleven games will be the victor.

C. F. H.—If Black had taken the King with his Rook's Pawn, White would simply have played his King to Rook's square, winning off hand in a few moves.

J. P.—They shall be again examined.

[CLERICS.—Look at it once more.

SOLUTIONS of No. 504, by Jack of Shrewsbury, Bath Duo, Horrocks, R. S. L., Hertford, J. P., W. Chappell; E. S., Cheltenham; Derevon; J. H., Shefford; Sheddron; J. W. B., Durham, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 500, by A. Z., Derevon, C. G., J. P., T. Addison, J. Wendell, Carlo Filiero, H. A. Z., A Reader, Guillermo.

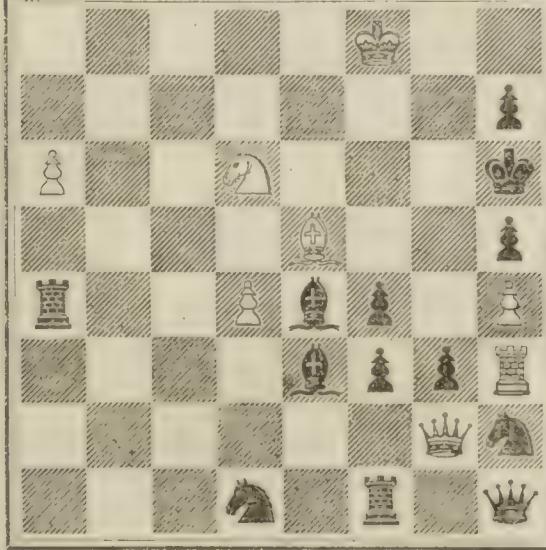
SOLUTIONS of PROBLEM No. 501, by A Reader, Sandwich, Tomeline, Manchester; Derevon, W. Chappell, J. P., Bethnal-green; Jack of Shrewsbury, Bowze, Philo Ches, Martin Digby, S. S., P. T., O. P. Q., W. E. Murdoch, Rob Roy, Philip, S. T. M., Guillelmus, are correct.

\* \* Correspondents whose communications are not noticed this week, shall receive attention in our next.

#### PROBLEM NO. 505.

By Mr. S. MARTIN, of Weymouth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

#### MATCH BETWEEN MESSRS. LOWENTHAL AND HARRWITZ.

Since our last report of the progress of this contest, the Hungarian has completely distanced his opponent. In the last five sittings, he has actually won every game! and won them with a facility which shows incontestably his superiority in depth and power of combination. Up to the time we write, the score stands thus:—

Lowenthal .. .. .. .. 5  
Harrwitz .. .. .. .. 2

(*Ruy Lopez's Knight's Game*).

WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK (Mr. H.) WHITE (Mr. L.) BLACK Mr. H.  
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th 1. P to K 4th P to Q sq Q to her B 2nd  
2. Kt to B 3rd Kt to Q 3rd 2. Kt to Q 3rd Kt to B 2nd (n)  
3. B to Q Kt 5th Kt to B 3rd 3. B to Q 3rd Kt to Q 7th (ch) P to K B 3rd  
4. Castles (a) B to Q 3rd (b) 3. Q R takes Q P P to K B 2nd  
5. R to K sq (c) P to Q R 3rd 4. Q R takes Q P takes Q  
6. B to Q R 4th P to Q Kt 4th 5. K R to Q 7th R takes R  
7. B to Q Kt 3rd Kt to Q R 4th (d) 6. R takes R (ch) K to B 3rd  
8. P to Q 4th Kt takes B 7. K to B sq R to Q B 3rd  
9. Q R P takes Kt Q to K 2nd 8. K to his 3rd K to his 3rd  
10. B to K Kt 5th P to K B 3rd 9. R to Q 5th R to Q B sq  
11. B to K R 4th B to Q Kt 2nd 10. P to K 4th R to R sq  
12. Q Kt to Q 2nd P to Q B 4th 11. P to Q 4th R takes P  
13. B to K Kt 3rd (e) P B P takes P R to Q Kt sq  
14. Kt takes Q P (f) P to K 3rd (g) R to Q 2nd P to Q R 4th  
15. K Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K R 4th R to Q Kt 5th  
16. Q Kt to K B 4th Kt to K R 4th R to Q Kt 3rd  
17. Q Kt takes B Kt takes B 17. P to Q 5th (ch) R to Q B 3rd  
18. Q to her 2nd Q R to Q B sq (k) 18. K to Q 2nd R to Q Kt 4th  
19. Q R to Q sq R to Q B 3rd 19. R to Q B 3rd K to Q Kt 4th  
20. Q takes K R P B to Q B 2nd 20. K to Q 3rd P to Q Kt 5th  
21. Q Kt to K 3rd B to Q eq (l) 21. R to Q 5th (ch) R to Q B 4th  
22. Q Kt to Q 5th K to Q sq 22. K to Q 3rd R to Q Kt 5th  
23. K Kt to K Kt 5th B takes Kt 23. K to Q 3rd R to Q Kt 5th  
24. Q takes B K to Kt 2nd 24. K takes R K to Q B 3rd  
25. Kt to K 3rd (m) K to K 3rd 25. K to Q B 3rd R to Q Kt 4th  
26. Kt to K B 5th (ch) K to Kt sq 26. K to Q Kt 2nd K to Q Kt 3rd  
27. Kt to Q 6th Q to her Kt sq 27. K to Q Kt 2nd K to Q Kt 4th  
28. Kt takes B Q takes Kt 28. K to Q 3rd K to Q Kt 4th  
29. Q R to Q 5th P to Q 3rd 29. P to K Kt 3rd (q) And White wins.

(a) This mode of carrying on the game is of comparatively modern origin. It seems quite safe and effective.

MONUMENT TO  
SIR ROBERT PEEL,  
AT MANCHESTER.

THE design of Mr. Marshall's Monument, in bronze, to Sir Robert Peel, which was inaugurated, at Manchester, on Wednesday, is already familiar to a large portion of the public, the model having been exhibited during the past season at the Royal Academy; where it occupied a conspicuous position in the hall, at the foot of the stairs. It consists of a colossal figure of the statesman, standing, with, on each side, a sitting female figure—one representing Commerce and Industry, surrounded by bales of goods, a rudder, corn, &c.; the other, Arts and Sciences, having a book in her hand, inscribed "Ars et Scientia;" Music, Painting, and Mechanical appliance being typified by a lyre, a pallet, a wheel, &c. The portrait statue is treated with great simplicity and general truthfulness; the costume that of the period, with the exception of a cloak loosely thrown over the shoulders. The head is erect, as though Sir Robert were in the act of addressing the House of Commons; the right hand holds a roll of paper, whilst the left rests on the hip—the latter a position which Sir Robert Peel very often indulged in. The face is a likeness, though not a striking one. This interesting Monument has been very finely cast in bronze by Messrs. Robinson and Cottam, of Lower Belgrave-place: the principal figure, which is 10 feet 6 inches high, was cast in one piece, and contains nearly three tons of metal. The two allegorical figures weigh upwards of a ton each. The pedestal upon which the figures are placed is 12 feet high.

THE  
CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S.  
(To the Editor of the  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

SINCE the death of Wellington, another of our great warriors has passed away, and the remains of the conqueror of Scinde should, I think, have been placed among those of the gallant men, who have suffered for their country and contributed to its glory. St. Paul's Cathedral, now that Westminster Abbey is crowded to repletion with our illustrious dead, seems to be the most meet receptacle for the remains of our great ones; and Nelson and Wellington should be surrounded by those who shall have distinguished themselves in the field or on the wave.

There is a chilling circumstance, which deprives St. Paul's of one of the most striking effects possible. As we stand under the centre of the dome, and gaze around and see the sculptured groups, which record the names and deeds of our warriors, and other men of worth and genius, the question arises, *in what part do they lie?* For we cannot, as in Westminster Abbey, suppose them buried at the very foot of their statues or monuments. And if we descend into the Crypt to seek their graves or sarcophagi, we have to go down into a dismal series of dirty, unsightly, and obscure vaults; and can hardly distinguish the slabs, which cover their ashes, aided by the faintest ray of light through a small window, or by a rare gas-flame here and there shining amidst the gloom.

Recalling to mind the sanctuary Crypt of St. Peter's, at Rome, which forms a large opening in the floor of the Vatican Temple, immediately under the Dome, with its mysterious gloom, and the thousand tapers



THE MANCHESTER MONUMENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL, BY W. C. MARSHALL, A.R.A., INAUGURATED ON WEDNESDAY LAST.

burning around; and remembering the numerous examples of similar arrangements in other churches of Italy, it occurred to me some years ago to blend more intimately the living and the dead, the monument and the grave; but I feared that the novelty of the idea in this country might create prejudices fatal to the proposition. However, the illustrations which have recently appeared of the Napoleon Tomb in the

another of chalk, it met with a bed of coal, which, on being tried, was found to burn as well as the best English coal. The borer passed to the depth of 30 feet into this bed without reaching the bottom of it, and from other indications there is reason to suppose that it is of very considerable extent. This is a discovery of the highest importance for Catalonia, where there are so many manufactories which consume a large quantity of that article."

Chapel of the Invalides at Paris, may reconcile those, who might previously have objected; and if we would not be shamed by the adoption of an arrangement similar to the one just quoted, why should not the centre of the pavement of St. Paul's be thrown open, and the tombs of our heroes exposed to view?

Here the original arrangement, as left by Sir Christopher Wren and now existing, lends itself to such a disposition of plan; and we should not have the expensive process to go through, as in the Invalides, of digging out the soil and strengthening the foundations. The central space below should be an open circular colonnade, of the Roman Doric order, as at present, with a peristyle six feet wide, to afford room to walk all round. There are now eight arched radiating open vaults. Leave two for accesses or passages, and convert the other six into sepulchral chapels, cased with marble, enriched with sculptures, and with a handsome sarcophagus in the centre of each, to receive the remains of the future illustrious dead—one to be aptly appropriated to Sir C. Napier. In the centre should be placed the tombs of Nelson and Wellington, as types of our naval and military heroes, and side by side; instead of Nelson occupying exclusively the central station of honour, and Wellington having his tomb in a remoter crypt, and *not under the dome*, according to the arrangement which, it is understood, has at present been fixed upon. To prevent draughts of air rising from the vaults, the sepulchral chapel and passages should be inclosed with iron railings, painted and gilt, and filled in with plate glass.

Let the opening above the pavement have a bronze gilt circular balustrading, with eight pedestals and noble candelabra. Thus would St. Paul's gain in sentiment and expression: a central object would be given to it; and the visit to the metropolitan cathedral would become one of still deeper interest and delight; and the stranger, resting on the bronze gilt railing, would look down into the circular court, and, at a glance, behold the tombs of our two great warriors immediately beneath, and side by side. And he would catch a glimpse of the sarcophagi in the radiating chapels around, containing the remains of men, of whom it would be a proud distinction to say, that they were next to Nelson and Wellington in this sepulchral circle of our mighty dead.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,  
THOMAS L. DONALDSON.

PORTRAIT OF LORD RAGLAN.—The admirable full-length portrait of Lord Raglan, Master-General of the Ordnance, painted for the United Service Club, by Mr. F. Grant, R.A., is now on view at Messrs. H. Graves and Co., previous to its being placed in the hands of Mr. H. Cousins, for the purpose of being engraved.

COAL-MINES IN CATALONIA.—A letter from Barcelona, 24th September, says:—"The boring of an Artesian well has been commenced in the neighbourhood of Figueras. After the borer had readily passed through a stratum of clay, and



THE CRYPT OF ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—PROFESSOR DONALDSON'S PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.



SHAM FIGHT ON ROBOROUGH DOWN, DEVON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL SIR HARRY SMITH.

## GRAND FIELD DAY ON ROBOROUGH DOWN.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., this interesting spectacle took place on the Down, under the command of the highly-distinguished General of the district, Sir Harry Smith. The troops that took part in the proceedings of the day were the following:—

1<sup>ST</sup> BRIGADE.—Brigadier Lieut.-Col. R. Andrews, Royal Artillery.—The Devon Militia Artillery, under Major W. Hole, and Capts. Russell and Harrison as mounted officers, with four 6-pounders.

2<sup>ND</sup> BRIGADE.—Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Sidley, 50th Regiment.—50th Queen's Own Regt., and 25th South Devon Militia.

3<sup>RD</sup> BRIGADE.—Brigadier Lieut.-Col. Rothe, 93rd Highlanders.—93rd Highlanders and Royal Marines.

The Royal Artillery, with two six-pounders, and about 100 recruits from the several regiments in garrison, formed the skeleton enemy,

under the command of Captain Elliott, Royal Artillery. The whole force on the field was about 3500.

All the troops had a rendezvous at Manadon Gate, at the junction of the Plymouth and Devonport Roads to Tavistock, at ten o'clock, and then proceeded, in order of march. The 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Brigades kept a forward route to the Downs. The light company of the 93rd Highlanders, forming the advanced guard, followed by Captain Worth's company of Devon Militia Artillery, with four six-pounders, covered by the remainder of the regiment as a battalion, marched through the village of Jump to the Downs, and found the enemy occupying the heights commanding the village of Jump, followed by the remainder of the 93rd Highlanders and Royal Marines. Whilst the South Devon Militia and part of the 50th Regiment turned at Bickleigh Down, and, preceded by a company of skirmishers (50th), passed through lanes, under the guidance of an officer of Royal Engineers, and debouching on the Downs,

advanced across the ground, manoeuvring so as to turn the enemy's left flank.

As soon as the several brigades arrived on the Downs, the light company of 93rd Highlanders extended to the left and laid down. On the order from the General, Captain Worth's Company, with four six-pounders (covered by the remainder of the regiment), opened their fire on the enemy. After firing some rounds, they ceased firing, and advanced towards the centre of the Downs, and again came into action, and firing on the enemy with great precision, did great service. The general, in person, conducted an advance of the South Devon over a considerable space of rough ground, which would have broken older troops, but they pushed on vigorously at the double firing, shouting supported by the 50th, and having attained the desired point, a rapid flank movement was ordered, which compelled the enemy to abandon their guns. The Devon Militia Artillery at the same time pressed for-



FUNERAL OF M. ARAGO, IN PERE LA CHAISE.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

ward at the double, took possession of the guns, and moved forward; while the 3rd Brigade on their left and front formed line, advancing, attacked the heights and key of the enemy's position; the Highlanders leading, and dislodged them with the assistance of the Devon Militia Artillery, their fire being both rapid and successful. While these movements were in progress, the 2nd Brigade pushed forward briskly on the Tavistock-road, to prevent the enemy's retreat by it. The firing now ceased, the troops were re-formed, the enemy's retreat and movements were reconnoitred; and, finding he had taken up a position, his right resting on the fence of Bickham-park, his left extending along the ridge tending towards the mine on the Downs, in order to cover his retreat. After some minutes of sharp firing from the guns, and heavy fusilade of the 2nd and 3rd Brigades, the enemy was entirely dislodged, and closely pursued; the whole presenting a moving panorama of a most gratifying character to those spectators who were fortunate enough in commanding a view of the spectacle.

After the evolutions, which were gone through with great precision, the troops dined on the Common; and, previous to leaving the ground, were addressed by Sir Harry in a characteristic speech. He alluded in terms of high praise to the soldierlike appearance and the order and efficiency of the regular troops; and, turning to the militia, said, in words to this effect:—"It affords me great satisfaction to see you here to-day. You are an honour to your country; you have taken the only gun which has been captured on the field to-day, and that is a proud feather in your caps." Now I have seen what I always foretold, and will say to the Secretary of State that the Militia of England is a body of soldiers to be depended upon in times of emergency. I am convinced, if an enemy should ever invade this country, you will fight them bravely, and 'lick' them too." Previous to this, in addressing the Devonshire Militia Artillery, said, "Well done, my lads, you have fired right merrily; I never was served by better artillery in my life." Also Colonel Andrews, Royal Artillery, commanding 1st Brigade, after very close observation, expressed his astonishment at the progress made during the short training, and also his entire approbation of the whole day's proceeding. Major Holl, Devonshire Militia Artillery (commanding in the absence of Col. Buck from sickness) at the dismissal of the regiment, expressed his gratitude to the officers for the manner in which they had done their duty; and his thanks to the non-commissioned officers and men for the way in which they had acted as soldiers ready at any time to fight for their country.

The military display created great interest: a very large concourse of persons was on the ground; and a number of equipages with the families of many of the officers, including Lady Rolle, Lady Yarde Butler, Miss Yarde Butler, &c.

#### FUNERAL OF M. ARAGO.

THE obsequies of this distinguished *scout* (of whom a memoir appeared in our Obituary last week) took place on Wednesday, the 5th, with much pomp, at Paris. At eleven o'clock the remains of the deceased were transferred to a *chapelle ardente*, under the principle gate of the Observatory, where his friends were admitted to sprinkle holy water over them. In the meantime a brigade of infantry, under the command of General Renault, drew up at both sides of the avenue of the Luxembourg, where they were soon afterwards joined by 200 men of the 18th battalion of the National Guard. The rain, which had set in early in the morning, fell without ceasing; but an immense crowd assembled on the avenue and in the streets through which the cortége was to pass. At noon the procession began to move. It was opened by two companies of the 6th regiment of Infantry, the band playing a solemn dirge; next rode the General, accompanied by his staff, and an escort of horse chasseurs, attired in their new uniform, green and black, with woollen bonnets. Then came two other companies of infantry; the detachment of National Guards; two mourning carriages, containing the clergy of St. Jacques du Haut Pas; a plain hearse, drawn by two horses; and followed by M. Emmanuel Arago, the son of the deceased; other members of his family; his numerous friends; the members of the Académie des Sciences, of which M. Arago was a perpetual secretary; and a crowd of his political adherents—among whom were M. Garnier Pagès, his colleague of the Provisional Government in 1848; M. Pagnier, one of its secretaries; M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Executive Government under General Carnot; M. Guinard, Colonel of the Parisian Artillery (who, having joined M. Ledru Rollin in the demonstration of the Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, on the 13th of June, 1849, was sentenced to banishment; but was subsequently pardoned by the Emperor); Messieurs de Lasteyrie, Jules Favre, Flandin, Lherbette, and other members of the late Legislative Assembly. Two Imperial state carriages came next, in which were seated Marshal Vaillant, Grand Marshal of the Palace, and M. Ducos, Minister of Marine, who directs *ad interim* the department of Public Instruction, in the absence of M. Fortoul. Two battalions of infantry closed the march.

The pall-bearers were M. Roux, Admiral Baudin, M. Flourens, and M. Lionville, jun. The cortége descended the avenue of the Luxembourg, passing close to the spot where Marshal Ney was shot; it then proceeded through the Rues de l'Est, Val de Grâce, and St. Jacques, to the Church of St. Jacques du Haut Pas. The edifice being small, very few, except the family and immediate friends of the deceased, could be present at the religious service, which was performed by the parish priest, assisted by a numerous body of the clergy. At one o'clock the cortége resumed its march, in the same order, for the cemetery of l'Èvre la Chaise; passing through the Rues St. Jacques and Soufflot, the square of the Panthéon, the Rues Clovis, Fossés, St. Victor, and St. Bernard, the Quay St. Bernard, the Bridge of Austerlitz, the Place Mazas, the Boulevard Contrescarpe, the Place de la Bastille, and the Rue de la Rouquette. On reaching l'Èvre la Chaise, M. Flourens pronounced an oration in honour of M. Arago; and the proceedings terminated.

#### RECOVERY OF THE HUNGARIAN CROWN.

THE recovery of the Crown and insignia of the ancient kingdom of Hungary must be regarded as an event; since the Emperors of Austria, who always commence their coronations with that at Buda-Pesth, could not have done so, while the Crown and Crown jewels of Hungary were missing. Various reports were in circulation as to their loss, which, at one time, was considered irreparable. It is said that only three persons—one of whom is M. de S., late Minister of the Magyar republic—knew where they were secreted; and there are cogent reasons extant, that, after all, they have not been recovered in their integrity. M. de Karger, Major-Auditeur in the Austrian army, attempted to show at first that M. Kossuth had conveyed the Hungarian crown and insignia originally to New Orsoswa; but, seeing that he could not conceal them there, he went to the Hercules baths of Mehadia; and, finding there still less opportunity for concealment, he again returned to Old Orsoswa, and, after keeping the treasures there a short time, had them conveyed by trusty persons, upon horseback, in the night, over the Czerna, towards the Wallachian frontier. It had been ascertained, also, that his followers had bought, on the same day, instruments for digging at Old Orsoswa, and had proceeded in the night towards the Czerna.

The winter, which set in with great severity on the Northern Danube, covering the whole country with snow several feet deep, did not allow immediate search in the vicinity of Old Orsoswa; and when, in the month of April, 1850, the snow had melted, all the traces of any digging had vanished; while the Republican party, to whom these searches had not remained unknown, did not fail to mislead the Austrian Government by false reports. Thus, things slumbered three years, until, last spring, M. de Karger received orders to seek again the lost crown. He, accordingly, started from various premises, which, by the result, prove to have been mostly correct. He conjectured that the persons hiding the crown and insignia had certainly selected a place which, even after the lapse of years, would be recognised by them or their emissaries and messengers. He further inferred that, as the Magyar fugitives had taken the road over the Czerna, it was not very likely that beyond this the jewels could have been secreted. Having acquired a thorough knowledge of this locality in former years, M. de Karger ransacked the country in all weather, and in all hours of day and night, leaving no stone nor rock, no tree nor bramble, unsearched, a hundred times over the same ground. After having repeatedly examined all the clumps of trees in the neighbourhood, he found, in a sequestered part of the Allion-Au an oasis of trees, which had been strangely cut upon the bark, had the branches singularly arranged, &c., proving that they had not been broken by the peasantry for fuel. The accidental finding of an elegant watch-key, and the handle of a pickaxe, suggested to M. de Karger that a person of the higher ranks of society had been there for some particular purpose. The softness of the ground, the loneliness of the place, as well as its easy access from the Danube, and the opposite Euro-Serbian shore, corroborated the major belief; and, although he had strict orders not to excavate the ground until the most certain indications had been obtained, he at once proceeded to that operation, on the 6th of September last. After the

locality had been accurately surveyed and mapped, and a sort of network laid down to enclose and bisect the whole oasis of trees, having an area of twenty square fathoms, by seven parallel ditches, and to prolong them to the length of the Au, it was on the 8th of September, at 8.25 a.m., that the hoc of a workman struck some metallic substance, which proved to be a well-secured iron chest, which, on being forcibly broken open, was found to contain the lost crown of the Magyar kings, and their insignia.

The Crown contains 53 sapphires, 50 rubies of a pale red colour, 2 emeralds, and 138 pearls. The well-known Austrian historian, Count Malaith, in his "History of the Magyars," states that the Crown is composed of two parts—the inferior part, encircling the head, being of a later origin than the upper one, which is placed within that circle. The former, according to Count Malaith's opinion, is a relic of a Greek crown, sent as a present to the Duke Geza of Hungary (afterwards King Geza I.) by the Byzantine Emperor, Michael Dukas; the latter is preserved from the original Crown which St. Stephen received from the Pope Sylvester II, as a reward for his converting the heathenish Magyars to Christianity. The history of the Hungarian Crown is surrounded by the most romantic stories; and, as we have before stated, the greatest value has ever been attached to its possession by every Government. Even the revolutionary Government of Kossuth did not disdain the prestige conferred by the possession of the Crown, and secured its removal when Field-Marshal Windischgratz, in the autumn of 1848, approached Osen. A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, states, that when Kossuth and Ladislaus Madarasz demanded the Crown from the keeper Uermenyi, large crowds of people assembled in order to witness the proceeding. The Crown was at that time kept in the chapel of the Royal Palace at Osen. When Uermenyi delivered it up into the hands of Kossuth and Madarasz, he said, "Here I deliver you the Holy Crown wherewith more than fifty Kings have been crowned." The people, seeing that Kossuth and his companion, Madarasz, a fierce radical, received the crown with covered hats, suddenly burst out into the cry—

"Take the hat off! take the hat off!"

The Diet of 1715 resolved—"The Crown shall be kept at Presburg and not be removed from thence without the consent of the Viceroy (Palatin)." So it remained at Presburg until the time of the Emperor Joseph II, who sought to centralise his dominions, and ordered the Crown to be brought over to Vienna, that it might be kept there in the Imperial treasury. The Crown was really carried to Vienna in the year 1784, but restored again to Hungary six years afterwards. From this time it has been ordained that in times of peace it should be kept at Osen, and in war time it should be brought over to Mukats.

#### DISCOVERY OF THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD has arrived from the Arctic regions, bringing with him intelligence of extreme interest and importance. The discovery of the North-West Passage has at length been accomplished by our hardy and gallant navigators; and the *Investigator*—by whose gallant captain (McClure) and his officers the discovery appears to have been established—is safe, and lying within easy reach, in point of distance, of Captain Kellett's parties from Melville Island. Captain McClure has verified the existence of a North-West Passage, by the discovery of a channel into Barrow Strait from the open sea, so frequently seen by Franklin and others from the coast of North America. No ship has yet been carried through, and it remains to be seen if the *Investigator* will be able to accomplish the passage.

Sir Edward Belcher appears to have made less progress from Wellington Channel, than might have been expected, up the newly-discovered Victoria Channel of Penny; and at the date when he was seen, was still within that passage. Captain Kellett's position, as a starting-point for travelling parties, becomes of infinitely greater importance now that it would appear that Sir Edward Belcher's progress has been retarded. Captain Kellett's parties were to be directed north-west from Melville Island to the quarter where the anxious attention of those most conversant with this question points. It is to be feared that no intelligence of the results of these explorations will reach us before another year.

Captain Inglefield unfortunately returns without the transport which conveyed his stores to Beechey Island, that vessel having suffered the fate which occasionally befalls the whalers, of being nipped in the ice; her entire crew, however, saved themselves by passing on to the ice. The season appears to have been most boisterous and severe, and the quantity of ice enormous. The character of the intelligence brought home is of an opposite and mixed nature, the loss of the transport being mitigated by the entire rescue of all her crew, and balanced by the safety of the *Investigator*; while the absence of any further information respecting the Franklin expedition is altogether inconclusive, since Sir Edward Belcher's progress appears to have been limited to the mere channel through which Franklin is believed to have passed into the region beyond. Our judgment is therefore suspended for want of facts.

One event, however, has cast a shadow of gloom over the incidents of Captain Inglefield's voyage—namely, the untimely death, by drowning, of the gallant young French Lieutenant Bellot. He had charge of a party, in order to reach Sir Edward Belcher, to communicate to him the important fact of the large deposit of provisions which Captain Inglefield had made at Beechey Island—information which, no doubt, would materially influence the movements of the squadron. He has thus literally given his life to the cause to which he devoted himself with a zeal and ability never surpassed; and deeply will his brother officers in the noble service lament the premature termination of a life so precious to all who knew him, and so valuable to his country.

We commence our extracts from the despatches published by the Admiralty, with few dates and events from Captain McClure's despatch, announcing the discovery of the North-West Passage. Captain McClure's ship, the *Investigator*, parted company with the *Herald* upon the 31st of July, 1850, off Cape Lisbourne:

Sept. 1.—Off Cape Bathurst, many natives came on board, and, it being nearly calm, remained until the evening, when, a breeze springing up, we took our final leave of the Esquimaux upon the American coast, fully convinced that neither the ships nor any of the crews of Sir J. Franklin's expedition have ever reached their shores; they appear a quiet inoffensive people (with the exception of those at Point Warren, which the Cape Bathurst tribe have no dealings with), and would assist any white people thrown among them.

Sept. 6.—At 11.30 a.m., being to the northward of Cape Parry, remarked high land from N. by E. to N.N.E.

Sept. 7.—At 9.30 a.m., landed and took possession of the discovery, and named it Baring Island. The land is bold upon the southern side, being upwards of 1000 feet in height, its northern being Bank's Land. Erected a signal pole with blacktail, and left a notice in lat. 71° 8' N., long. 122° 48' W.

Sept. 9.—Observed land N.N.E. Named it Prince Albert's Land, which is continuous with Wollaston and Victoria Land, and extends north to lat. 73° 21' N., long. 112° 48' W.

Sept. 11.—Ship beset, lat. 72° 52' long. 117° 3' W., but ice in motion.

Oct. 8.—Since the 11th of last month have been drifting in the pack—narrowly escaped destruction several times—until, with a heavy nip at 3 a.m., this day, which listed the ship 24 degrees, we were firmly fixed for the space of nine months, in lat. 72° 47' long. 117° 34'.

Oct. 10.—Took possession of Prince Albert's Land, distant four miles.

Oct. 15.—And to-day of the Princess Royal Isles, lying in the centre of Prince of Wales Strait, distant four miles from the ship. There is erected a large cairn, pole and ball upon its summit, in lat. 72° 46' N., long. 117° 44' W., and have deposited three months' provisions for 66 men, besides leaving a boat and some ammunition.

Oct. 21.—The captain, Mr. Court, and party, started to trace the strait towards the north-east.

Oct. 26.—Discovered the entrance into Barrow's Strait in lat. 73° 30' N., long. 114° 14' W. which establishes the existence of a north-west passage.

Oct. 30.—Five Musk oxen shot upon Prince Albert's Land, which terminated our operations in 1850.

April 18, 1851.—This day despatched three travelling parties to search the coast line, under Lieutenant Haswell, to the south east, towards Wollaston Land; Lieutenant Cresswell in the direction of Bank's Land; and Mr. Wynniatt, mate, to the north-east, who respectively reached the positions as noted below, and traced the coast as per accompanying chart.

June 2.—Captain and Mr. Miertsching (the interpreter) communicated with the Esquimaux upon Prince Albert's Land about sixty miles south of our position, who had previously been met by Lieutenant Haswell; they traced the coast line as marked in the chart, and state that there are many of their tribes inhabiting the land towards the south, but that they know of none to the northward; they are a kind, simple people, and have never before seen the white man, at whom they were evidently alarmed.

July 14.—Ice opened without any pressure, and the vessel was again fairly afloat, but so surrounded with it that we only drifted with the pack, having been able to use our sails but twice, and then only for a few hours, up to August the 14th, when we attained our farthest northern position in Prince of Wales Strait, lat. 73° 14' 19" long. 115° 32' 30" W.

August 16.—Finding our passage into Barrow's Strait obstructed by north-east winds setting large masses of ice to the southward, which had

drifted the ship fifteen miles in that direction during the last twelve hours, bore up to run to the southward of Baring Island.

August 29.—Ship in great danger of being crushed or driven on shore by the ice coming in with heavy pressure from the Polar Sea, driving her along within 100 yards of the land for half a mile, heeling her 15°, and raising her bodily one foot eight inches, when we again became stationary and the ice quiet.

Sept. 10.—Ice again in motion, and the ship driven from the land into the main pack, with heavy gale from the S.W.

Sept. 11.—Succeeded in getting clear of the pack, and secured to a large grounded floe. Lat. 74° 29' N., long. 122° 20' W.

Sept. 19.—Clear water along shore to the eastward. Cast off, and worked in that directions with occasional obstructions, and several narrow escapes from the stupendous Polar ice, until the evening of the 23rd, when we ran upon a mud bank, having six feet water under the bow, and five fathoms astern; hove off without sustaining any damage.

Sept. 24.—At daylight observed Barrow's Strait full of ice, and large masses setting into this bay, determined upon making this our winter quarters, and, finding a well-sheltered spot upon the south side of the shoal upon which we last night grounded, ran in and anchored in four fathoms, lat. 74° 56' N., long. 117° 54' W. This night were frozen in, and have not since moved. The position is most excellent, being well protected from the heavy ice by the projection of the reef, which throws it clear of the ship 600 yards.

A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar sea, the water along shore being very narrow and wind contrary, and the pack impenetrable; but through Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast, I conceive it practicable. Drift wood is in great abundance upon the east coast of Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shore, also, much game.

In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and hare, which remain the entire winter; we have been very fortunate in procuring upwards of 4000 lbs.

The health of the crew has been, and still continues, excellent, without any diminution of number, nor have we felt any trace of scurvy.

It is my intention, if possible, to return to England this season, touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold, but should we not be again heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried into the Polar pack, or to the westward of Melville Island, in either of which to attempt to send succour would only be to increase the evil, as any ship that enters the Polar pack must be inevitably crushed; therefore, a dépôt of provisions, or a ship at winter harbour, is the best and only certainty for the safety of the surviving crew.

No traces whatever have been met with, or any information obtained from the natives, which could by any possibility lead to the supposition that Sir J. Franklin's expedition or any of his crews, have ever yet reached the shores we have visited or searched, nor have we been more fortunate with respect to the *Enterprise*, not having seen her since parting company in the Straits of Magellan on the 20th of April, 1850.

This notice was deposited by a travelling party in April, 1852, consisting of Captain McClure, Mr. Court, second master; John Calder, Captain of the forecastle; Sergeant Wood, Royal Marines; George Gibbs, A.B.; George Bounsal, A.B.; John Davis, A.B.; and Peter Thompson, captain of the foretop. Whoever finds this, it is requested it may be forwarded to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

Dated on board her Britannic Majesty's discovery ship *Investigator*, frozen in the Bay of Mercy, lat 74° 6' N., long. 17° 54' W., April 12, 1852.

ROBERT MCCLURE, Commander.

Unless there is a vessel now at Melville Island, it is not my intention to revisit it, but make the best of my way down the straits.

R. MCCLURE.

This despatch was discovered at Winter Harbour, by a searching-party from Captain Kellett's vessel, and who was thus led to a knowledge of the *Investigator's* position. The meeting of Commander McClure from the east, and Lieut. Bedford Pim from the west, with the party from the *Resolute* sent to his assistance, is thus described in a private letter from Captain Kellett, C.B., dated "Her Majesty's ship *Resolute*, Melville Island, April 19, 1853."

This is really a red-letter day in our voyage, and shall be kept as a holiday by our heirs and successors for ever. At nine o'clock of this day our look-out man made the signal for a party coming in from the westward; all went out to meet them and assist them in. A second party was then seen. Dr. Domville was the first person I met. I cannot describe my feelings when he told me that Captain McClure was among the next party. I was not long in reaching him and giving him many hearty shakes—no purer were ever given by two men in this world. McClure looks well, but is very hungry. His description of Pim's making the harbour of Mercy would have been a fine subject for the pen of Captain Marryat, were he alive.

McClure and his first Lieutenant were walking on the floe. Seeing a person coming very fast towards them they supposed he was chased by a bear, or had seen a bear. Walked towards him; on getting towards a hundred yards, they could see from his proportions that he was not one of them. Pim began to scream and throw up his hands (his face as black as my hat); this brought the Captain and Lieutenant to a stand, as they could not hear sufficiently to make out his language.

At length Pim reached the party, quite beside himself, and stammered out, on McClure asking him, "Who are you, and where are you come from?" "Lieutenant Pim, Herald. Captain Kellett." This was the more inexplicable to McClure, as I was the last person he shook hands with in Behring's Straits. He at length found that this solitary stranger was a true Englishman—an angel of light. He says:—"He soon was seen from the ship: they had only one hatchway open, and the crew were fairly jammed there, in their endeavour to get up. The sick jumped out of their hammocks, and the crew forgot their despondency; in fact, all was changed on board the *Investigator*.

# THE FIRST CANNON-SHOT!

POETRY BY CHARLES MACKAY.

MUSIC BY HENRY RUSSELL.

*Tempo con forza.*

Hark! o - ver Eu - rope sound - ing, The  
first, the sig - nal gun! The fire hasburst, the blow is struck— A fa - tal deed is done! From  
North to South it e - - echoes; From East to West a - far, Th'in-sult - ed ná-tions join their hands, And  
ga - ther to the war. Hark! o - ver Eu - rope sound - ing, The first, the sig - nal gun! The  
fire has burst, the blow is struck— A fa - tal deed is done!

I.  
HARK! over Europe sounding,  
'The first, the signal gun!  
The fire has burst—the blow is struck—  
A fatal deed is done!  
From North to South it echoes:  
From East to West afar,  
Th' insulted nations join their hands,  
And gather to the war.

II.  
From restless slumber waking,  
The thunder in her ear,  
Unhappy Poland starts to life,  
And grasps her broken spear.  
Old Rome grows young to hear it—  
There's mischief in her glance!  
And Hungary mounts her battle steed,  
And waves her fiery lance.

III.  
Not long shall last the combat;—  
Though Russia laugh to scorn,  
The wrongful cause, if up to-day,  
Is down to-morrow morn!  
When France unites with England,  
Beware defeat and shame,  
Ye foes of right, who force the fight,  
And fan the needless flame!

IV.  
Hark! over Europe sounding,  
The first, the signal gun!  
But when the last loud cannon-peal  
Shall tell of victory won,  
Be sure, ye proud aggressors,  
Your hour shall not be long!  
They may not, shall not, cannot win,  
Who battle in the wrong.



CAPTAIN INGLEFIELD, OF H.M.S. "PHOENIX."—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

(Continued from page 330.)

tribe, but the chief and his sick son, had fled on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason that they feared the ship had come to revenge the death of a white man they had murdered some time ago. They (through the interpreter) related that some white men had come there in a boat, and that they built themselves a house and lived there. At last the natives murdered one, and the others escaped they knew not where; but the murdered man was buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick fog coming on prevented Captain McClure from examining this locality, which is much to be regretted, as here is the probable position a boat party endeavouring to return by the Mackenzie would have encamped.

Captain Inglefield's despatch gives the melancholy details subjoined of the death of Lieut. Bellot:

I received, by an official letter from Capt. Pullen, a report of the melancholy intelligence of the death of M. Bellot, who had been sent by Capt. Pullen on his return during my absence, to acquaint me of the same, and to carry on the original despatches to Sir Edward Belcher. This unfortunate occurrence took place on the night of the gale, when M. Bellot with two men were driven off from the shore on the floe; and shortly after, while reconnoitring from the top of a hummock, he was blown off by a violent gust of wind into a deep crack in the ice, and perished by drowning. The two men were saved by a comparative miracle; and after driving about for thirty hours without food, were enabled to land and rejoin their fellow-travellers, who gave them provisions, and then all returned to the ship, bringing back in safety the despatches; but three of them fit subjects only for invaliding.

A separate letter will give their Lordships further information relative to the death of this excellent officer, who was sincerely regretted by us all. His zeal, ability, and quiet unassuming manner, made him indeed, beloved.

The total loss of the *Breadalbane* transport, under the command of Capt. Inglefield, is thus described by that officer:—

4. This unfortunate event, which occurred on the morning of the 21st of August, off Beechy Island, no human power could have averted; and my own vessel, which at that time had the transport actually in tow, barely escaped a similar fate, receiving a severe nip, which raised the stern several feet, and arched the quarter-deck, destroying the rudder and screw; one of the beams forward was sprung, and the port bow partially stove, breaking one of the ribs and forcing in the planking. This latter damage, there is some doubt, may have been sustained in a heavy gale on the morning of the 18th of August, when the ship was severely nipped off Cape Riley. The ice master is of opinion it was received in Melville Bay, while forcing a passage under full steam through some heavy ice; however this may be, I have little doubt, but that for the solid nature of the stowage of our hold, and the strengthenings fitted in England, we must have shared the same fate as the unfortunate *Breadalbane*.

Captain Inglefield now resolved to lose no time in getting to England, and he arrived in London on the 7th inst., in company with Lieut. Creswell, of the *Investigator*, who brings Commander McClure's despatches and journals. Lieut. Creswell says:—

I have the greatest satisfaction in reporting that, during the prolonged service on which we were employed in search of the crews of the missing ships, we have only lost three men since the spring of the present year.

Captain Inglefield's expedition has not been without its results. He says:—

In natural history, we are able to add a large collection of minerals to our museum: nearly 1000 specimens of ores and earthy substances have been obtained at different parts of the coasts of Greenland. Specimens also of the flower, leaf, and root plants, of all the kinds we have met with, are carefully preserved; and such crustaceous and other creatures from the animal kingdom as our limited means have allowed us to collect, are prepared for the naturalists.



THE CROWN OF HUNGARY.—(SEE PAGE 330.)



THE LATE LIEUT. BELLOT.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CLAUDET.

A careful meteorological journal has been kept; a tide register at Holsteinberg; and a great many observations made on the direction, dip, and force of the magnet. These have been carried on by Mr. Stanton, and the late lamented M. Bellot, whose industry in this branch of science is well proved by the mass of valuable matter he has left behind.

Next week, we hope to illustrate some of the localities named in the preceding Report.

#### RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—GREAT MEETING.

The meeting, which has been announced for some time, to consider of the present position of affairs in the East, and the propriety of active interference in support of Turkey, was held in the London Tavern on Friday week. Long before the hour appointed for commencing proceedings, the great room was crowded; and at a quarter past seven some hundreds had left the doors unable to obtain admission. Sir Charles Napier was there to take a part; Mr. Blackett, the spirited member for Newcastle; Professor Newman, Mr. Prout, Mr. Nicholson, Captain Mayne Iteid; and several well-known representatives of the working classes—William Newman, Dunford, Moore, Elt, and others—were also present.

Lord Dudley Stuart took the chair, amidst great acclamation.

The speech of the chairman was a spirited speech. It condemned the course pursued by the present Government (excepting Lord Palmerston from censure, and attacking Lord Aberdeen); it declared for war, on the ground both of honour and interest; and it comprised a full and vigorous narrative of the events which have occurred, from the first mission of Menschikoff to Constantinople to the present day. Heartily



THE EASTERN QUESTION.—GREAT MEETING AT THE LONDON TAVERN.

responses broke from the meeting when its feelings of manliness and honour were appealed to.

Professor Newman moved the first resolution. He said:—

I have lived, I believe, for more than forty years in this world under the delusion that it was the part of a private citizen to leave to the Government the direction of foreign affairs; but, unfortunately, I have been converted to an opposite opinion by discovering—what Lord John Russell has also discovered—that there is in Europe a conspiracy of despots against liberty. Another discovery I have unfortunately made—which Lord John Russell has not made—namely, that that conspiracy of despots has put forth an influence within the Cabinet of the Queen. I look upon it as a fact that, unhappily, cannot be doubted; and it is the duty of all Englishmen to step aside from their private position, and declare to the world, if they feel it, their shame, indignation, and disgust, at the way in which the honour of England has been cast into the dust in these recent affairs. What, then, is needed? It must be admitted that the time for persuasion and concession is passed, and the time for action has arrived (Cheers). I trust that all who are acquainted with the proceedings of the meeting will be left under no possible doubt as to what are its feelings, temper, and judgment, and will be aware that you all feel what I feel—namely, that the confidence which we have been accustomed to put in Ministers has been abused. We have looked to them, and our Parliament has looked to them, to uphold the dignity of England, to perform their duty, and to fulfil the treaties into which they had entered, and to provide for our safety. They stopped the mouth of Parliament; they would not let Parliament know what they were doing, because they were ashamed of it. They put it off until they could secure for themselves six months of unrestricted executive despotism; and now if they should send their soldiers to fight against the Turkish people, the English nation has no power to prevent it (Cheers).

Mr. Newman broke off rather abruptly, and gave way to Mr. Blackett, whose speech was neat and pointed. One passage will illustrate his sentiments:—

The Emperor of Russia counted that England would show a certain degree of indignation, but he counted that that resentment would expend itself in protocols, and despatches, and notes, and all the devices of diplomacy; but still he counted upon this, that an English Minister would shrink from the last extremity of war. God forbid that he or any other Christian man should depreciate the calamities of war! But though he felt all the misfortunes which war would inflict upon the human race, still, when he considered the evils of the extension of Russian despotism, the derangement that would take place all over the Continent by the alteration in the balance of power—when he remembered that the progress of Russia was identical with high tariffs and prohibitory duties, and the injuries that resulted to British commerce from the preservation of the present state of things, which was called peace, but which, in the language of Lord John Russell, was no peace at all, but was a precarious truce, to be denounced by the aggressor whenever he thought he could secure his own advantage (Cheers)—he believed that, taking the meanest and most mercantile view of these matters, it was probable that the cost of war would be a moderate insurance against what was fast becoming the intolerable calamity of so-called peace (Cheers). But, even on higher considerations, he could not forget that he felt of this country was pledged to Turkey, or the assurances which the Ministers themselves had given of their determination to maintain the independence of Turkey; he could not doubt that there was a man in this room but would join the earnest prayer that England would be true to her ancient honour, and that our Government would not belie the gallant spirit of their countrymen (Loud cheers).

Mr. Nicholay gave expression to similar sentiments; particularly expressing his trust that the good old time would return when an Englishman was respected, let him go where he would, and not as now cut down, insulted, and imprisoned.

Sir Charles Napier's appearance as a speaker drew forth protracted applause. He condemned the present Ministry, and declared that our fleet would have entered the Dardanelles in May had we been prepared to meet the Russians in Yarmouth Roads. Instead of reviewing a grand fleet at Spithead, he would have treated the Russians to the old Nelson trick in the Baltic (Immense cheering).

I see there is to be Peace Congress on the 13th, and that Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, and all the peaceable men are to be there (Laughter). I am a peaceable man, and I will be there also; I am just as much a man of peace as Mr. Cobden; I am as fond of comfort as he is; and should like to see this country happy, peaceful, and prosperous, and every man enjoying himself (Cheers). I am not fond of bloodshed, but my way of preserving peace is very different from their mode. Mr. Cobden told you some time ago that he would take Russia and crumple it like a piece of brown paper; why does he not crumple it now? (Cheers.) Will he crumple the army in its fortresses, and its fleets at Sebastopol and in the Baltic? (A laugh.) If he can only do that, he will save an enormous sum of money.

Mr. David Urquhart here stepped in with an amendment—one-half declaring the Ministry incompetent; the other calling on the meeting to restore the prerogative of the Crown. He supported it with his usual vehemence, but mingled with his arguments doctrines of prerogative which the meeting could not understand. Mr. Newton supported the first half, but repudiated the second. This speaker expressed the sentiments of the working-men of London—rather a costly war than dishonour.

Captain Mayne Reid spoke effectively against secret diplomacy:—

Secret diplomacy! There was not a phrase in the language that was more repugnant to the hearts and the ears of Englishmen. Secret diplomacy! That was dishonour in the sound—there was positive and palpable meanness in the thought. What has secret diplomacy done for England? Was it by secret diplomacy that this mighty nation had been built up? If they looked back upon their former history, they would find that the tricksters of foreign countries had always out-tricked the tricksters of England. He could understand some mean and petty nation having resort to secret diplomacy; but he could not understand why England should have recourse to it. Their first duty was to know what was right; and, having ascertained that, to demand it in the most open and straightforward manner (Cheers). He was no lover of war; he would be glad to see the sword turned into the ploughshare; but he believed the time had come when war was not only just, but a strict and holy necessity. They were bound by treaty to protect the integrity of Turkey. Throw interest to the winds, their honour called upon them (Loud cheers).

Lord Palmerston's name was always received with applause; but there appeared to be a strong dissentient party. Praised by Lord Dudley Stuart, he was attacked by Captain Reid, because he had not lent effective assistance to Hungary in 1849. Mr. Trelawny pointed out that in 1849 Lord Palmerston's hands were not strengthened. In the House of Commons there was a motion made to reduce the standing army. What was the use of barking if they could not bite?

On the whole, the two decided feelings of the meeting were, the one for war, the other in condemnation of Ministers.

The following were the Resolutions proposed and carried, all of them, unanimously, and with great cheering. No. 3 was the latter part of a proposed amendment by Mr. Urquhart, the first portion being withdrawn:—

1. That the series of Russian aggressions convinces this meeting that there is in the Russian Cabinet a fixed purpose not only to subdue Turkey, but to dominate over all Europe, and extirpate all freedom. We look upon this as the true reason why no diplomatic settlement of the Turco-Russian quarrel was possible, and we lament that the British Government has wasted most valuable time, damaged the just cause of the Turks, inflicted on commerce months of needless depression, and (worst of all) has inspired universal suspicion of the good faith of England, in a vain effort to negotiate with an unscrupulous and violent power, which acted while we talked, and, which, if now momentarily appeased, would only become more dangerous on some early occasion.

2. That this meeting applauds the glorious patriotic spirit of the Turkish people at the present crisis, and would deplore any attempt on the part of the British Government to suppress that spirit, as an act of unparalleled infamy; especially considering the many solemn ways in which England has bound herself to maintain Turkish independence.

3. That this meeting can come to no more lenient conclusion than this, that the servants of the Crown who now advise her Majesty are unequal to the emergency, in which shape it passed without contradiction.

4. That not only the interest but the duty and honour of England call upon her Government to discard all secret and dynastic diplomacy, and to render prompt, decisive, and effective aid to Turkey.

5. That this meeting is of opinion that Austria, by reason of her previous course of policy, and of her recent perfidious behaviour towards Turkey, ought to be regarded as an enemy by us, and not cherished as an ally.

6. That an address embodying the foregoing resolutions, be entrusted to a deputation to be presented to her Majesty.

7. That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Turkish Ambassador.

A vote of thanks was passed, with universal approbation, to Lord D. Stuart, and the meeting separated.

**RUSSIAN INVASION OF TURKEY.**—On Monday evening a public meeting was held at the Prince Albert Tavern, Notting-hill, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present aspect of the Eastern question, and the conduct of Government in reference to it. The meeting was a very crowded one, and a large number of persons who presented themselves were unable to obtain admission. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, condemning the present system of managing the intercourse of nations, as shown to be injurious by the state of events in the East, and declaring the necessity of abandoning secrecy in diplomacy, and attributing the prevailing dearth of provisions more to the conduct of Russia on the Danube than to the defective yield of the late harvest.

**METROPOLITAN NEWS.**

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,  
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT. 13.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Tempera- ture of the Day.	Departure of Tempera- ture from Average.	Degree of Hu- midity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
Oct. 7	29.389	61° 8'	44° 8'	51° 5'	— 0° 5'	86	CALM	0.09
" 8	29.415	59° 5'	49° 7'	52° 1'	+ 1° 4'	97	CALM	0.14
" 9	29.564	64° 6'	42° 0'	52° 8'	+ 1° 3'	84	S.W.	0.00
" 10	29.783	61° 0'	41° 6'	56° 3'	+ 1° 0'	89	N.E.	0.11
" 11	29.705	58° 8'	47° 0'	51° 7'	+ 0° 7'	86	E.	0.02
" 12	29.665	57° 4'	49° 5'	52° 5'	+ 1° 7'	94	E.	0.52
" 13	29.596	59° 5'	49° 7'	52° 1'	+ 2° 5'	92	E.	0.06

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average. The numbers in the seventh column are calculated on the supposition that the saturation of the air is represented by 100.

The reading of the Barometer increased slowly from 29.45 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.84 inches by the morning of the 10th, decreased to 29.71 inches by the afternoon of the 12th, and increased to 29.76 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week, at the height of 82 feet, was 29.61 inches.

The mean Temperature of the week was 52° 1'; being 0° 9' above the average of 38 years.

The range of Temperature during the week was 23°; being the difference between the highest reading, on the 9th; and the lowest, on the 10th.

The greatest daily range of Temperature during the week was 14°. The greatest was 22° 6' on the 9th, and on all the other days it was small; the least was 7° 9' on the 12th.

Rain fell (on six days) during the week to the depth of rather more than nine-tenths of an inch.

Thunder was heard, and lightning seen, during the afternoon of the 8th.

The Weather during the week has been dull; the air has been in a calm and stagnant state; fog has been prevalent every day, and the sky has been continually overcast.

Lewisham, 14th October, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

**HEALTH OF LONDON.**—In the week ending October 8, within the metropolitan districts 1375 children were born. Of these, 727 were boys, and 648 were girls. In the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years the average numbers were 656 boys, and 620 girls; the excesses over the average were 71 boys, and 28 girls. The number of deaths within the week was 1001, being less in number than the births by 374. The average number of deaths in the corresponding week of the ten preceding years was 952; and if this be increased in proportion to the increase of population, the number would slightly exceed the actual number of deaths, showing that the health of London is at present in about its average state. The deaths in the week are principally distributed as follows:—To zymotic diseases, 324 (their average is 270); of these the cause of 2 was small-pox, 13 measles, 58 scarlatina (whose average is 66), 33 whooping-cough, 71 diarrhoea (exceeding its average by 26); to cholera, 66, whose average (omitting that of the corresponding week in 1849, when 110 deaths took place) is 5; in the three previous weeks the numbers were 16, 29, 47; and in this week they are 66, of which 29 occurred to males and 37 to females. The majority of deaths were amongst persons of middle age: 26 occurred under 15 years of age, 36 at 15 and under 60 years, and 4 at 60 years and upwards. To typhus, 49, which is its average. To dropsy, cancer, and other diseases of uncertain seat, 51 deaths; to tubercular diseases, 155 (their average is 165); to diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 106 (their average is 102); to diseases of the heart, 31; to those of the lungs, and of the other organs of respiration, 136 (their average is 114); to diseases of the stomach, 55 (their average is 61); To those of the kidneys, 20; to age, 33; to sudden deaths, 2; to intemperance, 1; to poison, 1; to drowning, 1; to fractures, 2. From this account it will be seen that, for the most part, the deaths are at or below their averages in all diseases, excepting diarrhoea and cholera. Scarlatina was fatal, as stated above, to 57 children; and it was remarked that in some instances, it appears to have been aggravated by local causes. Diarrhoea carried off 71 persons, which is rather more than in the previous week; all the cases except 26 were among children. Cholera shows a decided increase, and shows a disposition to continue to increase. In the corresponding week of 1849—soon after the epidemic of that period made its appearance in London—the number of deaths from cholera was 30; in the corresponding week of 1849—when it was passing away—the number was 110. The 66 cases of the week were thus divided over the metropolis:—In the west districts, in a population of 376,427, there were 9; in the central districts, in a population of 393,286, there were 2 deaths; in the north districts, with a population of 490,396, there were 5 deaths; in the east districts, with a population of 485,522, there were 8 deaths; and, in the south districts, with a population of 616,635, there were 42 deaths. Medical informants are requested to inquire specially in all cases whether the attack of cholera commences by "diarrhoea," and to state the interval (time in hours and days) between the appearance of diarrhoea and the supervention of spasms, or of the other characteristic symptoms of cholera. It is admitted that diarrhoea generally precedes cholera, and that diarrhoea should never be neglected for a single hour in a time of epidemic cholera. If it be established that the latter disease is invariably, or almost invariably, preceded by a well-defined stage of illness, which is amenable to medical treatment, it will at once allay alarm, and be a most important addition to the resources of medical art.

**MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.**—The School of Design formerly maintained at Somerset-house has been abolished. The system of endeavouring to develop a taste for practical art by state subsidies has been put under more stringent control; and vigorous efforts are being made to place, on a self-supporting basis, the special education which the Government has undertaken to supply. For this purpose, the scale of fees has been raised from £1 to £2 per annum; and, the classes being held under the same roof with the museum and the library, students bent upon qualifying themselves to become accomplished designers have facilities put within their reach not hitherto possessed by them. During the past year there has been a very great increase in the number of elementary drawing-schools throughout the country. The difficulty at present experienced at Marlborough-house is to find a sufficient number of qualified teachers. They are guaranteed an income of £70 for the first year; yet, though sixteen have been sent down to different parts of the country, it is not expected that in a single instance the department will be called upon to make up that amount. While the highly-endowed Schools of Design could hardly keep alive in the midst of our largest manufacturing towns, those for elementary drawing, thrown on their own resources, take root and flourish at such places as Chester, Hereford, Swanside, Limerick, Waterford, and even the Welsh village of Llanelli. In closing its rooms at Somerset-house, the department virtually abandons the task of direct teaching in the early stages of practical art education. Its efforts are now confined to the training of masters and to instruction in the higher branches of design. For these purposes, regular courses of tuition are prescribed, and lectures given by competent professors, the students possessing the additional advantage of the museum and library for consultation and reference.—*Globe.*

**THE TEMPLE CHURCH.**—The whole of the interior of this beautiful church has been entirely cleansed and renovated during the vacation. The directors of the Crystal Palace Company availed themselves of the opportunity, with the consent of the master and benchers, of securing casts of the ancient recumbent monumental figures contained in the sacred edifice, for exhibition in the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham.

**NEW STRAND SESSIONAL DIVISION.**—The Magistrates acting for this newly-constituted Sessional Division of Middlesex (comprising the parishes of St. Martin-in-the-fields, St. Clement Danes, St. Mary-le-Strand, and St. Paul, Covent-garden), held their first special session at the Court-house, St. Martin's, this week.—Mr. Edmund E. Antrobus, chairman—to elect a clerk for the division; when Mr. John Frederick Isaacson was unanimously appointed to that office. The Bench will hold petty sessions every Tuesday, at one o'clock, for the transaction of business.

**CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.**—At the quarterly meeting, held in the board-room of this hospital on Tuesday last—Major von in the chair—the secretary stated that, during the past quarter, 3074 outpatients, and 668 inpatients, received the benefits of this charity. Beds have been set aside to receive cholera cases; and the poor in this crowded neighbourhood can receive medical advice at any hour. This hospital requires but the aid of the benevolent to extend its capabilities and become one of the most useful in the metropolis. The medical school connected with it commenced its session on Friday, with an introductory address from E. Headland, Esq., B.A., which was listened to by the pupils with much attention. The theatre was crowded.

**THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.**—The eleventh public drawing took place at the offices on Saturday. The Rev. Dr. Worthington was in the chair. Eighty-four numbers were drawn, and the holders of the fortunate shares reside in Oxfordshire, Kent, Middlesex, Hampshire, Yorkshire, Suffolk, Surrey, and Essex. The twelfth public drawing is to take place on the 12th of November. The shares taken up to the time of this drawing were nearly £300, representing a subscribed capital of £315,000.

**MINING EXCHANGE.**—On Tuesday evening the leading brokers and agents interested in mining business—about forty in number—assembled at the London Tavern, and agreed to resolutions for the formation of a committee charged to fix upon a building site for the Exchange, and generally to adopt such measures as might be requisite for the attainment of the objects of the Society.

**ROYAL FREEMASONS' GIRLS' SCHOOL.**—On Thursday a quarterly general court of the subscribers to this excellent charity was held at the school-house, Battersea-rise.—Brother Fatten presiding—when seven children, being the whole of the eligible candidates, were admitted into the school—thus increasing the number to the maximum under the present law, of 65. The expenses of the past quarter, £383 7s. 3d., were ordered to be paid, and some formal business was transacted.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.**—On Thursday the half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the London Tavern.—J. Sheppard, Esq., in the chair—when a dividend of £2 per share, free of Income-tax, was declared. It appears that during the half year the company has suffered much from the high price of coal.

**JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.**—It is stated that it is in contemplation to purchase the Duke of Buckingham's late residence, Chandos-house, Pall-mall, for the site of the Junior United Service Club; in which event Chandos-house will be taken down, and upon the ground a new and magnificent structure will be erected. The present building in Charles-street is totally inadequate to accommodate the members

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, October 16.—Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.  
 MONDAY, 17.—St. Etheldreda. Sir Philip Sidney killed, 1586.  
 TUESDAY, 18.—St. Luke the Evangelist.  
 WEDNESDAY, 19.—Dean Swift died, 1745. Kirk White died, 1816.  
 THURSDAY, 20.—Battle of Navarino, 1827.  
 FRIDAY, 21.—Battle of Trafalgar. Nelson killed, 1805.  
 SATURDAY, 22.—Lord Holland died, 1840.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,  
FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 22.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h 1 35	M h m 2 15	M h m 2 25	M h m 2 40	M h m 2 58	M h m 3 15	M h m 3 30

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ENIGMA will find a complete account of the Eastern Question in the Double Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for Sept. 24. W.—We do not interfere in card-playing disputes. H. P.—The address of the Lord Chancellor (Lord Cranworth), is 40, Upper Brook-street. J. C. W.—Bermondsey, who proposes a ship-canal from the Thames to Shoreham, has been anticipated in his project by Charles Duke of Norfolk, about forty-five years since. E. W. M.—Apply for the work on Ship-building, to Mr. Weale, publisher, Holborn. X.—Brigate, Leeds.—The Leeds and Selby Railway was opened in 1834. G. H. C.—In Galileo, the accent is on the e. VINTAGE.—See Roberts's "British Wine-maker" (Edinburgh). A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER should address his letter to the Hanoverian Legation, 44, Grosvenor-place. COMMUNICATOR, Dalston.—Declined. A CONSTANT READER, Halifax, should apply to a dealer in pictures. R. D., Great Scotland-yard, is thanked; but the receipt is too extensively known for repetition. V. H.—The views suggested are in preparation. ORMSKIRK.—The Castle has not been engraved in our Journal. A FOUR YEARS' SUBSCRIBER.—The cost of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS from Oct. 1, 1852, to Oct. 1, 1853, 65 Nos., is £1 12s. 6d.

LAUNCH AT BRIDPORT.—In the account last week, page 313, to the *Speedy*, "is the sixth of first-class shipping built by Messrs. J. Cox and Son," should have been added "for the same Liverpool merchants."

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853.

We are at length in possession of more coherent and ample information from the Turkish capital than that which during the last few days has been conveyed westward in disconnected, and often contradictory, fragments by the electric telegraph. The declaration of war by Turkey against Russia is contingent upon the non-evacuation of the Danubian Principalities within fifteen days. This measure was resolved upon by the Sultan and his Council on the 25th September. But, that nothing might be done precipitately, an interval of four days was suffered to elapse before the declaration was signed by the Sultan. On the 1st of October, the document was published to the Turkish people, and officially communicated to the Russian General commanding in the Principalities. A spirited appeal was at the same time made to the patriotism of the Turks; and another was addressed to the British and French Governments, demanding their moral, and, if necessity arise, their material support, in resisting the unjust aggression of the Czar. Omer Pacha has been instructed to summon the Russian General to evacuate the Principalities, and to allow him, if required, fifteen days for his reply. Should the General require further time to communicate with his master at St. Petersburg, a sufficient delay is to be granted him for that purpose. Should he refuse upon his own responsibility, or should the Emperor, on being applied to, decline to give orders for the evacuation of the Principalities, hostilities are immediately to commence. This day (October 15th) will, therefore, be a decisive one in the history of Europe, unless—which we most earnestly hope may not be the case—the impatience of the Turkish troops should force Omer Pacha into a premature collision on the banks of the Danube. Prior to the formal demand of the Sultan for the moral aid of Great Britain and France, which had been already accorded to the fullest extent, and for the material aid which the Sultan had every right to expect, the whole of the vessels forming the combined fleets had proceeded from Besika Bay to Constantinople. When we remember the haughty and contemptuous pride of the Czar, and that the whole decision rests with him alone, it must be admitted that the peace of Europe hangs but on a slender thread; but, when we remember, at the same time, that to such minds as that of the Emperor Nicholas the argument of superior force is one of which not even wounded self-love can deaden the impression, we are not without hope that what he has refused to reason he may concede to fear. The Turkish Government, whose calm good sense and moderation, under the most trying and exasperating circumstances, it is impossible to praise too highly, is fully aware of the fatal mischief that may be occasioned by any irregular and premature outbreak of natural feeling on the part of the army under Omer Pacha. It has, therefore, given that officer the most stringent instructions to avoid any act of hostility. Within his camp lies, at the present time, the most serious known obstacle to a pacific termination of the dispute;—we say known obstacle, because the feelings and dispositions of the Czar are at present merely matters of conjecture. The next week will be an anxious one for all Europe. It is painful, if not disheartening, to reflect how much depends upon the will of a man, who has shown throughout the whole of this melancholy history that he does not know how to restrain it, and upon the awakened conscience of a potentate who has hitherto evinced about as much honesty as a pirate. But if religion sway his actions to a tithe of the extent for which he would claim credit, he will think of his responsibility to God, if not to man, and save the world from the unutterable horrors which it is unluckily in his power to let loose upon it.

THE Peace Congress has commenced its sittings at an opportune moment, to test the validity of their amiable maxim, that war, under all circumstances, may be averted by arbitration. We are quite aware that argument upon the subject is quite thrown away upon members of the Society of Friends, or upon those politicians who have impaired their own usefulness by considering offensive and defensive war to be alike unnecessary and unjustifiable. But it is sometimes necessary to refute obstinate error for the sake of those who may be still wavering, and to prevent the declamation of the preachers of peace from being considered

in foreign countries as the genuine expression of English opinion. Mr. Bright has refused to attend a meeting in Manchester convened to express sympathy with the Turkish cause, because he is an enemy of war. But Mr. Bright is not alone in his opinion. Every sane man in the British dominions is as much an enemy of war as he is. The Peace Society has no monopoly of that wise and generous sentiment. "If men would let their reason guide them, rather than their feelings," says Mr. Bright, "I am sure the pressure of public opinion would be for peace, and not for war." But Mr. Bright does not read public opinion aright if he imagines that the pressure of public opinion is not for peace. The pressure is so strong, both in this country and in France, that there is every possibility that it will accomplish its object. The Emperor of Russia begins to perceive that the British and French nations are in earnest for peace;—so earnest that they will coerce him into peaceable behaviour, if need be, and take security from him that he will not again disturb Europe.

For the first time within the last seven months, during which the peace of the world has been endangered, there is something like a reasonable prospect that the Emperor will withdraw from his false position and his insulting pretensions. Mr. Bright and the Peace Congress will not, we think, be bold enough to allege that mere words and arguments, or the interchange of diplomatic notes, have brought him to this reasonable frame of mind. Of what use has arbitration been, except to show that arbitration was utterly worthless—until it was made apparent that the two greatest Powers of Europe were ready to support their judgment by the *ultima ratio*? If there were no arbitrators in the quarrel between the Czar and the Sultan except the King of Holland and the King of the Belgians, and all the rest of Europe had held aloof—is it supposed, even by the most amiable enthusiast in the Peace Society, that the proposal to arbitrate would have been received by the Emperor Nicholas with any other feeling than one of contempt? Yet, if the principle of arbitration, unsupported by physical force, be good for anything, the King of the Belgians and the King of Holland, or even Mr. Henry, the Bow-street police magistrate, in default of any other potentate, should have been able to settle the Eastern question as effectually as Great Britain and France. Whatever the members of the Peace Society may say, so clear-headed a man as Mr. Bright must see that when a strong man happens to be a wicked one, or a strong nation, like Russia, happens to be an aggressive one, the only weapons with which either the one or the other can be encountered are those of which they understand the use. There is no member of the Peace Society who, if he met a wild beast in the desert, would argue with the animal. To use a favourite expression of the late Sir Robert Peel, our amiable "Friend," in such disagreeable circumstances, would have to choose between three different courses of action. He would either yield himself up to be devoured; or he would run away, and, in all probability, meet the same fate; or he would show fight with sword or gun, or oaken cudgel—or, these failing, with stones, or any weapon of offence that chance might throw in his way. We do not think that either of the first two expedients would commend itself to the reason or to the instinct of any human being, even were he President of the Peace Society; but are of opinion that the most pacific "Friend" would, in so unpleasant a predicament, fight as fiercely as a drill sergeant or a Cossack. A strong potentate may be so blinded and infuriated by ambition and cupidity, as to be among nations what a tiger would be among a party of travellers. To yield to him in the wrong, because war is a sin and an evil, would be to encourage war. The only way to keep such a disturber at peace is to be prepared to fight him; and if he will commence the aggression, the world must coerce him as it best can, even although such a war might, as Mr. Bright says, "brutalize our people, increase our taxes, destroy our industry, and postpone parliamentary reform." Not to resist unjust aggression, is to invite war and to incur the danger, not merely of a temporary increase of taxation and destruction of industry, but of national annihilation and a return to barbarism. We trust, with Mr. Bright, that Lord Aberdeen will succeed in his efforts to preserve the peace of Europe. We believe, as well as trust, that he will do so; but we think, at the same time, that, if Lord Aberdeen had unluckily been converted to the opinions of the Peace Society, we should, at this moment, have been embroiled in the most sanguinary war that Europe ever witnessed.

## THE COURT.

The Queen and Prince Albert, with the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family, left Balmoral on Thursday for the south. Her Majesty slept at Holyrood on Thursday night, and left Edinburgh yesterday (Friday) morning at eight o'clock, travelling by the Caledonian and North-Western Railways, via Carlisle, Preston, Warrington, Whitemore, Tamworth, and Leamington. At Leamington the Royal party took the Great Western Railway, and travelled thence to Windsor, where they arrived shortly after eight o'clock. The Duke of Newcastle was the Secretary of State in attendance.

The younger branches of the Royal family, who have been sojourning in the Isle of Wight during the stay of the Court in Scotland, came to Windsor Castle yesterday forenoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Clarence House, St. James's, yesterday (Friday) evening, from Abergeldie House, N. B.

The Princess Marie of Russia and her children visited the Photographic establishment of M. Claudet, in Regent-street, on Tuesday morning, and honoured him with a sitting. Their Imperial Highnesses, accompanied by the Baroness Brunnow, honoured with a visit, on Wednesday, the Diorama of the Ocean Mail at the Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; and on Thursday the Imperial family left town to Torquay.

His Excellency the Hanoverian Minister has returned to London from Germany.

Lord Howard de Walden has arrived in town from Brussels.

The marriage of Lady Elizabeth Grey Egerton, eldest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wilton, with Captain the Hon. Dudley Fitzgerald de Ros, only son of Lord and Lady de Ros, was solemnised on Wednesday, at Heaton-park, near Manchester.

Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., and Lady Pakington, have returned to Westwood-park, from a tour in Switzerland.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HULL.—Notwithstanding that the preparations for the reception of her Majesty, on her promised visit to Hull, have progressed very far, yet the town is doomed to disappointment, for the following has been received by the Mayor of Hull:—"Whitehall, Oct. 6.—Sir, I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to inform you, with reference to the wishes expressed by the inhabitants of Hull that the Queen might be graciously pleased to visit their town, either on her way to, or on her return from, Scotland, that her Majesty's visit to Ireland prevented her from taking Hull in her way north; and that her Majesty's arrangements for her return to London will not admit of her visiting Hull in her way south.—I am your obedient servant, HENRY FITZROY."

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Wednesday the Conference commenced its sittings at Edinburgh. Long before twelve the Music-hall, George-street, was crowded. At a little past twelve the chair was taken by Duncan M'Claren, Esq., Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

After prayers had been offered by Professor Brown, the chairman stated the object of the meeting, and explained that the Conference consisted of two sections—one holding all war unscriptural; the other holding simply that it was wrong, and that everything should be done to keep it down, and that arbitration should be resorted to instead. He maintained that there was no inconsistency in the two parties acting together. It had been represented they were all non-resistants. This was not the case.

Secretaries and a Committee of Management having been appointed, and letters apologising for non-attendance from Mr. Hume and Sir D. Brewster, having been read, the Rev. H. Richard gave an account of what had been done since the Conference was held at Manchester. A resolution was proposed, to the effect that it was an especial and solemn duty of all ministers of religion, parents, instructors of youth, and conductors of the public press, to employ their great influence in the diffusion of pacific principles and sentiments, and in eradicating from the minds of men those hereditary animosities and political and commercial jealousies which have so often been the cause of disastrous wars.

Mr. Cobden, in supporting this resolution, said he was glad the preceding speakers had explained the objects of the association. He had found that it was a great deal easier to misrepresent them than to meet them. He denied that he belonged to a party who was ready to lay the nation at the foot of the first foe. No nation was going to attack them, but we were seeking causes of quarrel and fighting; and the result was, that we were loaded with debt and disliked by every nation in Christendom. He believed that what was done in the East by the Emperor of Russia, was done in the belief that England and France could never act together again. We had supposed that the French would act like pirates; and now, not only was there no danger of war with France, but actually, as if to give the Peace party the climax of their triumph, the Queen, in her speech, declared that she was on the best terms with the Emperor of France. There had been a most marvellous change in public opinion: off the stage he had never seen such a pantomime. A popular periodical had drawn him with very long ears and a foolscap—he should like to know who wore the long ears and the foolscap now? We knew too little of the affairs of other nations to interfere. He believed it was impossible to maintain the domination of Turkey in Europe. The laws of the Koran were opposed to the laws of truth and of nature, and Turkey could not last. For four hundred years Turkey had been dominant; and, in spite of all, Turkey had been decaying. Lamartine had rightly said, Turkey was decaying for want of Turks. It had been said Russia was actuated by a sinister view. Their whole history abounded with instances in which good things had been done by people who had sinister views. If we had interfered at all, we should have joined with Russia in obtaining their rights for the Christians. The leaning towards Turkey was almost unintelligible to him. He was surprised to hear Lord Palmerston state that Turkey had made great progress of late. Why, Lord de Redcliffe had made a very different statement. A very different account had also appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, which did great credit to the writer. He failed to see what was the motive for misleading people. At any rate, we were not going to war now; nor were we, who had shut up the Great Mogul as a puppet—who had trampled down Burmah—to have the hypocrisy to pretend that we were to execute God's justice upon another country. If there was not a reason for going to war with Russia, they could not go to war with her for treaties; they had no treaties binding them to fight. If America quarrelled with Turkey we were not bound to fight America. Then, if we were told Turkey was our ancient ally, so was Russia.

Mr. Hadfield, M.P. of Sheffield, then moved a resolution to the effect, that, as an appeal to the sword could settle no question of right, it was the duty of Governments to enter into treaties binding themselves to submit their differences to arbitration, instead of resorting to arms.

At the evening sitting Mr. Cowan, M.P., took the chair.

A resolution was proposed by the Rev. Mr. Burnet, to the effect that standing armies being a prolific source of disquietude and irritation among nations, the Conference urge upon the Governments the necessity of entering, by mutual consent, upon a reduction of their armaments.

Mr. Bright (who was received with great cheering) seconded the resolution. They were met, he said, to protest against the small progress which nations had made towards that consummation for which all good men hoped—when war should no longer be known among civilised communities. He stood humiliated when he considered that they were in the thirty-eighth year of peace, and yet that all the nations of Europe were in a position so prepared for war, as if but yesterday the treaty of peace had been signed. Whilst it was asserted that the probability of war was annually becoming less, the expenditure had increased to an incredible amount: it was stated, on good authority, that the nations of Europe were spending more than one hundred millions per annum in maintaining armaments which it was said they didn't intend to use. If military expenditure increased, taxes must increase also. England, having none of the reasons for maintaining a standing army which might be urged in behalf of many other nations, was adding to its military expenditure every year more than any other country on the face of the earth. After thirty-eight years of peace, seventeen millions of the taxes of the United Kingdom were annually spent in the maintenance of our army and navy; whereas in 1852 we expended but eleven millions for the same purpose. Our posterity would look back on these times with wonder. They would say, "Were there no churches? no chapels? no ministers of the gospel?" England had not the plea of other nations for keeping up a standing army. The French Emperor might say, he was not very secure on his throne, and could not hazard any reduction of his army. Austria might say she had Lombardy on the one side, and Hungary on the other. But we could urge none of these things. We had a Monarch who would bear favourable comparison with any of her predecessors on the English throne. We had a people more united than at any former period of history. And yet we permitted ourselves to be frightened, now by one story, now by another, and allowed Government to extract from us, in a time of peace, seventeen millions a year for purposes of war. He felt ashamed to belong to a country which conducted itself as if it were a tribe of Red Indians. We never buried the hatchet—at peace we were ever talking of war. We spent upon the army and navy alone three millions annually more than the American Union spent for all their civil and military, general, state, and educational purposes; and yet America pleaded her cause and maintained her rights in every Court of Europe most effectually. No military force was required to keep the peace of England; all that was needed was to treat foreign powers courteously, justly, and honourably, and to adhere to the great principle of non-intervention.

The resolution (after some other speakers had addressed the meeting in its support) was unanimously agreed to. At ten o'clock the Conference adjourned to the following morning.

The remaining resolutions were moved and supported on Thursday morning by the Rev. G. W. Corder, of Leeds; Rev. Dr. Robson, Glasgow; C. Hindley, Esq., M.P.; and Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., M.P.

Now that apples are so cheap and plentiful—being in some instances only half the price of potatoes—some farmers have commenced giving them to their cattle; and it is found that cows milk better from eating apples than they will when eating turnips, potatoes, mangold wurtzel, or other similar vegetables.—*Preston Chronicle*.

A MILLION TESTAMENTS FOR CHINA.—The Rev. J. A. James, of Birmingham, preached sermons on Sunday week, in his own place of worship, with special reference to this object. At the close of the evening service, papers, with the number of copies subscribed for, were collected by the deacons, and it was found that nearly 25,000 copies (which in money value reached the sum of £410) had been guaranteed.

ENGLISH AND YANKEE SHIPBUILDING.—At New York, in 1852, there were launched 69 vessels of 52,839 aggregate tonnage; and building at the close of the year, 28 vessels of 21,276 tons. This was far outdone by Sunderland:—Launched there in 1852, 142 vessels of 56,465 tons; building, 75 vessels of 35,414 tonnage. Many of the New York steamers are of great bulk but of little stability, while the products of Sunderland were nearly all substantial sailing vessels of really good workmanship.

VALUE OF A PLOUGH.—Among the Kaffirs, agriculture is considered to be a kind of labour unworthy of a warrior, and is therefore left entirely to the women. When they first saw a plough at work, they gazed at it for a time in astonished and delighted silence; at last one of them gave utterance to his feelings in this exclamation—"See how the thing tears up the ground with its mouth! It is of more value than five wives!"

## POSTSCRIPT.

## TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Sultan, at the urgent request of the diplomatic corps, including Lord Stratford, has promised not to take any decisive step until the result of the recent interview of the two Emperors at Olmütz was known. After the declaration of war the representatives of the various powers paid a visit to the Sultan. His Highness requested them to assure their respective Sovereigns that his wish was to settle his differences with the Emperor of Russia amicably; but he added that his ancestors had captured Constantinople with sword in hand, and that, if fate ordained that it should fall to another master, the Turks would quit the country sword in hand, or die as soldiers for their national faith.

Redschid Pacha has been chosen by the Divan to proceed to General Gortschakoff, Commander-in-Chief of the Russian troops in the Danubian provinces, to signify to him the resolutions adopted by the Porte.

The united fleets of France and England were expected at Constantinople (where there are already five French and four English steamers of war) on the 7th or 9th.

The state of public feeling in the Turkish capital is represented to be such as is usual on the eve of a revolution. The Turkish clergy have offered the Sultan to place 200,000,000 piastres at his disposal. It is further stated that the Divan has decided on at once raising the effective force of the army to three hundred thousand men, by means of a fresh levy of seventy-five thousand.

The impression prevails that if the Principalities are not evacuated by the Russian army within fifteen days after the arrival of Redschid Pacha at the head-quarters of Prince Gortchakoff, active hostilities will succeed to the present state of virtual war. It will then be necessary for the Turks to cross the Danube, and to encounter the Russians in a general engagement. To cross the Danube in the face of so large an army will be an arduous operation; and the Cabinet Council, which sat for five hours on Wednesday, must have calculated upon the probable contingency of the discomfiture of the Turks, and the measures which it will then be necessary for France and England to take for the protection of the Turkish capital.

It is generally believed, and has been indeed semi-officially announced, that the Western Powers will be at hand to sustain the cause they have adopted, and to protect their ally from the consequences of a war which they acknowledged to be justly, though not perhaps prudently, undertaken.

Rumours prevail at Constantinople that Russia is endeavouring to effect a compromise without the intervention of Austria, by means of M. Argyroupolis, the first dragoman of the Russian embassy, who is still at Constantinople.

At Olmütz, Warsaw, and Potsdam, the Czar appears to have breathed nothing but sentiments of peace. As far as the Emperor personally is concerned, there can be no doubt that he shrinks from the responsibility of entering on war, and finding himself so totally forsaken by the public opinion of Europe.

From Vienna, we hear that Count Buol, Lord Westmoreland, and M. de Bourquenay—the representatives of Austria, England, and France—are still holding frequent conferences. That a collision between Turkey and Russia may still be avoided, is an opinion which derives some countenance from a leading article in *The Times* of Thursday:—

The representatives of the Western Powers are at present engaged in drawing up a fresh note for the joint acceptance of Russia and the Porte. Substantially, the difficulty of this adjustment ought to be small; for, the views of the Porte having been expressed in modifications of its own suggestion, and those of Russia in the admissions of the Czar at Olmütz, while very little difference now exists between the two, it can only be necessary to embody in some formal instrument terms on which both parties are already agreed. The sole obstacle to a settlement, in fact, lies in the form to be employed. As soon as the Czar consents to accept any Note at all, in place of the original Note of the Conference, the difficulty will be at an end, for the substance of the conditions has been already arranged. The concessions offered at Olmütz will satisfy the requisitions of the Western Powers, if they are but embodied in plain and unmistakeable language, and, as the nullity of the original Note has been occasioned by the Czar's own interpretation of that unlucky document, and as the whole embroilment is due to his own violent aggressions, it is not too much to exact that he should accede to conditions rendered necessary by his own proceedings. He has now learnt that the previous moderation of France and England was owing in no degree to vacillation or fear; and he has ascertained by personal inquiry that he cannot, in a cause like the present, reckon upon the support even of those Courts whose traditional politics were more nearly identified with his own. On the other hand, although the Turkish Government is undoubtedly justified in its intended declaration of war, it might reasonably wait before embarking in active operations for the result of negotiations conducted strictly on terms of its own suggestion. The conditions of agreement which the Western Powers are now endeavouring to put satisfactorily on record, include all those guarantees and provisions to which the modifications of the Porte were directed, and it is in a successful completion of this arrangement that the best interests of Turkey—far rather than in any chances of war—will be found to lie.

Advices from Bucharest, dated Sept. 30, state:—"General Liders has arrived at Bucharest. The Russian troops are in motion: 15 battalions of foot and 32 pieces of artillery have marched through the town. Prince Gortschakoff has given notice to the Hospodar Stirbey that Prince Menschikoff is for the future to superintend the government of the Principalities." This appointment of Prince Menschikoff to be Governor of the Principalities seems as if the Emperor already considered them as a portion of his Russian dominions. The Russians are busily employed in throwing up entrenchments at every place where the Turks could possibly cross the river. The Russian army of occupation is divided into four camps, all of which Prince Gortschakoff has recently inspected. The sick who were in the military hospitals at Bucharest have been sent back—probably to Jassy; and, as several other extensive buildings are to be turned into infirmaries, it is supposed reinforcements are advancing. Travellers report now that large masses of Russian troops are moving down the Danube from their concentrated position between Bucharest, Giurgevo, and the frontier of Lesser Wallachia.

The exhaustion of the finances at Constantinople is described as unprecedented. Six-eighths of the taxes for the ensuing year have been already collected. The pecuniary sacrifices that have already been made by private individuals, by the Ulemas, and many of the priesthood, were nearly exhausted; and the Porte was printing kaimes (bank notes) day and night, which, after the 1st of October, were to be current in all payments by and to the State.

Letters from Trebizond state that the Turkish army in Asia Minor was numerous, in excellent order, and well commanded. The Russian troops were inferior in number, and almost entirely concentrated in Georgia and Circassia; and the Russian Commander-in-Chief, who resides in Tiflis, had found it necessary to send an officer of his staff to St. Petersburg to request reinforcements.

The Persian preparations for war are well known. The Court of Teheran, warmly supported by the British Minister, has rejected the propositions of the Russian Government to commence hostilities against the Turks.

## FRANCE.

It is still believed in Paris that, in the event of hostilities breaking out in Turkey, a French force would be embarked at Toulon or Marseilles for the East; but hitherto no ostensible preparations have been made. The French army is at this moment in such a perfect state of organisation that it would require very little time, and no extraordinary effort, to form a corps of 30,000 men, or more, if wanted. Orders have been given at Vincennes to manufacture 24,000 shells; and it would not be very wonderful if these shells were destined to explode over a Russian fortress or a Russian town. General Canrobert, who has been named as likely to take the command of the French expeditionary force, after having completed his tour of inspection, is performing his duties as aide-de-camp to the Emperor. It appears to be so generally credited at Paris that, should hostilities break out between the Turks and Russians, material assistance will be given to the former by the English and French Governments, that it is now a matter of discussion what particular point an expeditionary force would be likely to occupy. Between the point at which the Danube makes an abrupt turn in its upward course towards Galatz and the Black Sea, the ground is the narrowest of all that extends from the river to the coast—that is, between Rassova, on the Danube, and Kestendje, on the Black Sea. In the event of the Turks being dislodged, a force occupying that position might act as a check on the Russian army, which, after crossing the Danube, would continue to march towards Adrianople, and menace Stamboul. The expeditionary force would not be obliged to make any long marches by land, but could be conveyed entirely by sea, and landed on the coast. It would be high up between the Danube and the Balkan, and be in the rear of the Russians in the event of their moving southwards. That position is considered superior in a strategic point of view to either Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, or Rustchouk, which is nearly in the centre of the line of the Danube.

Were an army to occupy the former place it would have to wait, perhaps, for more than a year before giving effective aid against the Russians. Whatever be the final issue of the war, it is probable that in the commencement the resistance offered by the Turks will be more formidable than in 1828. In 1828 there was no regularly organised and disciplined army. The Janissaries, who formed the nucleus of the military force of Turkey, had been destroyed, and the battle of Navarino left the Sultan without a fleet; yet, under these disastrous circumstances, the Russians passed eighteen months before they reached Adrianople. The case is now somewhat different. Their fleet, to be sure, is not very formidable; and though the hordes that have crowded from all points to the standard of the Sultan are not in a state of high discipline, yet they are inspired by fanaticism; and of the organisation of the corps under the orders of Omer Pasha, making every allowance for exaggeration, report speaks very favourably. With such an army in his front, and an expeditionary force at Kestendje, that is, in his rear, the Russian General would hesitate before advancing far to the south.

A French Ministerial journal has formally contradicted the report that an offensive and defensive alliance has been entered into by Russia, Austria, and Prussia. A semi-official Berlin journal has denied that Prussia could possibly be a party to such an alliance.

The Emperor and Empress left Paris on Wednesday, for Compiegne.

The Bourse was heavy on Wednesday, with little business doing. Prices recovered, however, towards the close. The Three per Cent opened at 72f. 20c., and rose subsequently to 72f. 65c., at which they closed for the end of the month.

## PRUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia left Potsdam on Sunday night, and set off for St. Petersburg by the Ostbahnhof to Stettin and Königsberg. The King accompanied the Emperor to the railway station. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Duke George of Mecklenburg left Potsdam also for Schwerin and New Strelitz. The Duchess Pauline of Nassau and Princess Sophia of Nassau have also left Berlin for St. Petersburg.

Baron Von Manteuffel, who had been commanded to Potsdam on Sunday for a conference, was retained to dinner with their Majesties.

Sunday was spent at Potsdam in the quietest and most unpretending manner. The King attended divine service in the garrison church in Potsdam; the Emperor the same in the Greek chapel of the Russian colony Alexandrowska, near Potsdam. At eleven o'clock there was a church parade of the 1st battalion of the First Regiment of Guards and Hussars, and their Majesties repaired to the Palace in Potsdam, and subsequently dined at Sans Souci. There were no guests invited beyond the Russian Generals in the Emperor's suite and Baron Budberg, in addition to the more immediate Royal circle.

## AUSTRIA.

Martin Kossta, the refugee seized by the Austrian Consul at Smyrna, has been liberated, and is already on his way to America. The Emperor was about to leave Vienna for Munich.

## ITALY.

Intelligence has arrived that, in consequence of the very energetic representations of Lord Clarendon, the Grand Duke of Tuscany has liberally Miss Cunningham.

From Rome we learn of new arrests of influential individuals suspected of being concerned in the late conspiracy, and of deep-rooted dissatisfaction towards the Papal Government.

## DENMARK.

On the 3rd inst. the King of Denmark opened the Diet of the Kingdom of Denmark Proper with a speech from the Throne.

It is proposed to settle on Prince Christian of Glucksburg, now styled Prince of Denmark, the presumptive heir to the throne, a provision of 50,000 r. b. thalers a year. Princess Christian of Denmark was safely delivered of a daughter on the 27th September: the family have now mounted the Royal livery of red and gold, and will soon be admitted to be mentioned in the prayers put up for the Royal family in the Liturgy.

The estates in Schleswig met in Flensburg on the 5th inst., and those of Holstein at Itzehoe on the same day, so that the united monarchy of Denmark contains at this moment three Representative Assemblies sitting, to which, in due course of time a fourth will come, namely a superior Reichstag, composed of delegates from these three representations, who will deliberate on such matters as pertain to the aggregate monarchy; these individual bodies discussing only such subjects as appear distinctly to the kingdom of Denmark Proper, the Duchy of Holstein, and the Duchy of Schleswig. The aggregate income of the whole monarchy is to be apportioned at the rate of three-fifths for Denmark Proper, and two-fifths for the three duchies, Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg; their expenditure is regulated by their separate representations.

The Finance Minister's budget shows an income for the ensuing year of 21,587,296 r. b. thalers. Expenditure, 20,905,744 r. b. thalers. The separate incomes of the kingdom and the duchies are for the first time brought into one general account. According to the showing of the Finance Minister, the national debt amounted in—

1847 to 185 millions with a reserve .. .. .. .. ..	63 m.
1851 125 .. .. .. .. ..	23 m.
1854 121 .. .. .. .. ..	3 m.
1855 125 .. .. .. .. ..	31-5th m.

## AMERICA.

We learn that Mr. Guthrie, the Secretary of the Treasury, has spent some days in New York, to make investigations to guide him in such alterations in the American tariff as he may propose to the next Congress. The Treasury rejoices in a large surplus of income over expenditure, estimated at 30,000 dollars: and as some reductions of Customs duties will become necessary, and as Mr. Guthrie's views are known to be favourable to a more liberal tariff, the prospect of the relaxation of the United States' tariff in favour of British manufactures is encouraging.

The amount of Custom-house duties collected at the United States ports for the last fiscal year was 58,731,865 dols.

The political excitement of the country is becoming intense. The Union Democrats have led the way in New York, where they have proclaimed their uncompromising hostility to Governor Marcy and the whole Free-soil faction of the north, and the Secession faction at the south. The Secretary of State must, it is said, be driven from office, unless the President goes over entirely to the Factioists, and becomes their avowed head. If the President should dismiss the Secretary of State, the National men of the whole Union would come to his rescue.

President Pierce was labouring under an attack of fever, which it was hoped would be a mild one.

During a ratification meeting of the "Hard Shell" democracy at New York, a platform on which the principal speakers were assembled gave way with a tremendous crash, precipitating all upon it pell-mell among the ruins. Several persons were seriously injured, but none were killed.

The yellow fever at New Orleans had nearly died out. The deaths from that cause on the 1st instant did not exceed fifteen.

The comet had created a sensation among the negro population of New Orleans. On a recent Saturday night about 500 of them assembled on an open space, and, stretching forth their arms, commenced singing. It turned out that a fanatical negro preacher had told his congregation that at eleven o'clock on that night the comet would come in collision with the earth and demolish it; but, those who were found with their arms stretched to heaven, watching the coming of the catastrophe, and singing a hymn of welcome, were to be translated bodily into Paradise. In consequence the mob assembled; but the police made a descent on them, arrested 60, and the rest fled. The prisoners were fined 5 dollars each, or, in default, sentenced to 15 lashes each!

Letters from Newfoundland report the total failure of the potato crop. This, in connection with the unprosperous fishing season, caused fears of a famine to be entertained. A very severe gale had occurred on the northern coast, and a number of fishing-vessels, with their crews, are reported to have been lost.

## BERMUDA.

Accounts from Bermuda, to the 24th ult., state that a malignant fever had broken out on board the convict hulk *Thames*, and communicated to the troops in barracks. Out of 200 convicts, only 30 escaped the fever, and 78 died. The detachment of the 56th Regiment, consisting of 500 men, had lost 4 officers, 103 men, 16 women, and many children. The Sappers and Miners had lost 9 men. Among the deaths reported are the acting Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Phillipps; Col. Robe, Royal Artillery; Capt. Harefoot, Adjutant, and wife. There were a number of the officers sick, lying in the hospital, and in a church converted for the purpose into an hospital. Among the sick was Major Oakley.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The India Mail arrived at Marseilles on Wednesday, at ten a.m. By it we learn that the English squadron has destroyed a number of piratical junks on the coast of China.

## OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## KATHERINE, DOWAGER VISCOUNTESS GUILLAMORE.

This lady, who died at Monkstown, near Dublin, on the 30th ult., was the relict of Standish, first Viscount Guillamore (the learned and accomplished Chief Baron O'Grady), and was herself member of a family not unknown in history. Her brother, John Waller, Esq., of Castletown, was M.P. for the county of Limerick, in the stormy days of the Union, which he warmly opposed, and suffered a long incarceration in France under Bonaparte, rather than owe his release to an enemy of the British flag, his former friend, Arthur O'Connor. Mr. Waller was the descendant of the celebrated Republican General, Sir Hardress Waller of Castletown, M.P. for Limerick, &c., under Cromwell, and one of the Judges of King Charles I. Sir William Waller, Commander for the Parliament in the West of England, and Edmund Waller, the poet, represented junior branches of this family, which descends from Sir Richard Waller, the captor of the Duke of Orleans at Agincourt.

In those palmy days of Dublin society, when the Duke of Richmond and Earl Whitworth were Lords-Lieutenant, and before London had become the metropolis of the Irish aristocracy, the lady whose death we record, filled a leading place in the Irish capital; and her hospitable mansion (now the United Service Club), was the constant resort of a brilliant circle, of whom scarcely any now survive. Viscountess Guillamore had attained her eightieth year. Of her large family, the eldest daughter is the present Viscountess Gort. The eldest surviving son is the Hon. Richard O'Grady, Chief Examiner of the Exchequer, in Ireland—two elder sons, Standish and Waller, having predeceased her Ladyship: the former, who inherited as second Viscount, leaving several children by his marriage with Gertrude Jane, daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and niece of the Marquis of Anglesey, the eldest of whom is the present peer; and the latter also leaving issue by his wife, Grace Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh, third Lord Massey.

## THE HON. AND REV. SOMERVILLE HAY.

THE death of this lamented gentleman occurred at Brighton on the 27th ult., in the 37th year of his age. He was the last surviving son of William, fifteenth Earl of Erroll, by Harriet, his third wife, sister of Kenelm, present Lord Somerville. Of noble and distinguished ancestry, paternally and maternally, Mr. Hay derived his chief pride and pleasure from the correct performance of his duty as a minister of the Christian religion, and from the constant exercise of kindness and benevolence to all his fellow-creatures.

He married, 6th June, 1843, Lady Alicia Diana Erskine, youngest daughter of Henry-David, Earl of Buchan, by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter and co-heir of the late General Sir Charles Shapley.

THOMAS ROBERT WILSON FFRANCE, ESQ., OF RAWCLIFFE HALL, LANCASHIRE.

This gentleman, who died at Fleetwood, on Friday, the 7th inst., was a considerable landed proprietor, and a Deputy-Lieutenant and magistrate of the county of Lancaster, having also served the office of High Sheriff in 1842. Mr. Wilson Ffrance was well known in the county as an active and useful member of the Magisterial Financial Committee. Few, also, have been more zealous in efforts tending to the improvement of agriculture, in proof of which is his reclamation of a vast extent of what was previously barren moss land. As a landlord and neighbour, Mr. Ffrance was justly esteemed; whilst his affable disposition and good old-fashioned hospitality rendered him very popular; and his loss is generally regretted. The estates pass to an only son; besides whom the deceased leaves a widow and three daughters.

HENRY NICHOLSON, Esq., late of Furnival's-inn, who has died possessed of large property, has left to the nine public institutions and charities following, a legacy to each of £100, viz.:—The Law Clerks' Society, Law Society for the Benefit of Widows and Children of Professional Men, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Middlesex Hospital, Bloomsbury Dispensary, Royal Free Hospital; the incumbents of St. Nicholas, Liverpool (his native town); the incumbent of St. James', Clerkenwell; and the vicar of Islington, to be distributed among the poor of their respective parishes.

The late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier's property has been estimated for stamp-duty at £200,000.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &amp;c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—**Deaneries:** The Rev. E. Lance, B.A., to Crewkerne, Somerset; the Rev. J. S. Coles, assistant, Crewkerne. **Rectories:** The Rev. W. Howard, to St. Peter's, Nottingham; the Rev. E. Hoath, M.A., to Crowcombe, Somerset; the Rev. S. C. Lord, D.D., to Farnborough, Somerset; the Rev. R. H. Scott, M.A., to Bonchurch, Isle of Wight; the Rev. T. Simmons, to South Dalton, near Beverley; the Rev. W. C. Rawlinson, to Chedburgh, Suffolk; the Rev. T. Hervey, to Colmer, Alton, Hampshire; the Rev. F. Trench, to Worlingworth, Suffolk; the Rev. S. Andrews, to Claxby, near Horn-castle. **Vicarages:** The Rev. T. Cain, M.A., to Kirk Lonan, near Douglas, Isle of Man; the Rev. J. C. Wharton, to Bierton, near Aylesbury; the Rev. J. Langdon, to Mudford; the Rev. G. Sharp, to Merthyr, Cornwall. **Incumbencies:** The Rev. R. A. Julian, to Holy Trinity, Plymouth; the Rev. G. T. Hoare, to Tandridge; the Rev. J. Scholefield, to St. Paul's, Portwood, near Stockport; the Rev. H. Austen, to the new church of Tarrant Keystone. **Curacies:** The Rev. J. Carr, M.A., to Westoe Chapel, South Shields; the Rev. H. St. George, to Billinge, in the parish of Wigan; the Rev. C. R. Pearson, M.A., to Mark, Somerset; the Rev. J. B. Wakefield, to Southshore, near Blackpool.

THE PARISHIONERS OF NAPTON-ON-THE-HILL HAVE LATELY PRESENTED TO THE REV. W. G. COOKESLEY, M.A. (ASSISTANT MASTER AT ETON COLLEGE), AN ELEGANT TEA KETTLE, IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF HIS SERVICES DURING HIS RESIDENCE AMONGST THEM AS THEIR PASTOR.

THE CHOLERA.—This disease is certainly diminishing in Newcastle and Gateshead, where it first commenced; but many other towns are on the list of having cholera patients; and it is somewhat on the increase in the metropolis and vicinity.

GERMAN GREAT EXHIBITION.—The Munich official journal publishes the regulations drawn up for the "General Exhibition of German Industry and Trade Productions," which will take place at the Bavarian capital next year. The King will lay the first stone of the building in a few days.

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—A question having been put to the office of Inland Revenue whether a promissory note payable on demand, but not to

## PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

**THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER AT MANCHESTER.**

In another part of our impression will be found an Engraving of the Statue of the late Sir Robert Peel, the inauguration of which took place on Wednesday. The ceremony was further enhanced by the presence of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The inauguration was fixed to take place at twelve o'clock on Wednesday. Long before that hour groups of persons began to gather round the Infirmary—at the upper end of which, fronting Market-street, the statue is placed. By twelve o'clock these groups had swelled into a dense crowd, which completely filled the broad area in front. The crowd that collected was so great, that, coupled with the imperfect arrangements made for preserving order, it had nearly led to serious consequences. The officers in authority, however, did their best; and, in spite of occasional collisions, general good humour prevailed.

About twelve o'clock the Corporation and subscribers came in procession upon the ground, headed by Mr. Barnes, the Mayor. Among those present were the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Brown, M.P. for the county; Mr. Brotherton, M.P. for Salford; Mr. Bazley, President of the Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Fairbairn, C.E.; Mr. Aspinwall Turner, President of the Commercial Association; Mr. Entwistle, late member for the county, and others. Neither of the city members was present.

About a quarter-past twelve Mr. Gladstone arrived, accompanied by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. J. C. Harter (with whom he is staying), the Bishop of Oxford, and some other friends. He was received by the crowd with loud cheers. So soon as the cheering had subsided,

Alderman Potter commenced the proceedings by stating that this was an event of great importance to Manchester. It was the inauguration of the first public statue that had ever been erected in Manchester, and that statue was dedicated to the memory of a great statesman, who, in the course of his long career, had proved himself the most able, the most enlightened, and the most far-seeing of her Majesty's subjects (Cheers). After some other remarks on the same subject, and on the mode in which the subscriptions were raised, the speaker apologised for detaining them, and hoped they would accept the statue. [The statue was here uncovered, amidst the cheers of the crowd, after which Sir John continued.] Such is the result of our labours. I now transfer it, Mr. Mayor, to you and to the municipality, and hope it will prove a lasting memorial of one of the greatest Englishmen that ever lived (Cheers).

The Mayor, having shortly addressed the meeting, was followed by Mr. Gladstone, who very highly eulogised "his late teacher," Sir Robert Peel.

The proceedings closed, with three cheers in succession for the Queen, the artist, and Mr. Gladstone. The Mayor, Corporation, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer then left the grounds, but the crowd lingered behind for a considerable time.

The Town-hall was then adjourned to; and here were presented to Mr. Gladstone addresses from the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens; from the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, and from the Manchester Commercial Association—all of Manchester. After the addresses had been read, Mr. Gladstone delivered a masterly speech of some three hours' duration, in which the various topics of the day—Free-trade, taxation, Income-tax, &c., as well as the Russo-Turkish question—were most ably handled. On the latter subject, the substance of the Chancellor's remarks is—"We are not engaged in maintaining the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, as we might use those words with reference to the integrity and independence of England or France. The anomalies of the Eastern Empire, the political solecism of a Mussulman faith exercising a dominion over twelve millions of our fellow-creatures, the weaknesses inherent in the nature of the Turkish Government, and the eventualities that surround the future of that dubious Empire, are not the things with which any British Government has to do; their results lie in the hands of Providence, and British Ministers are not responsible. But the absorption of power by one of the great potentates of Europe, threatening to override all the rest, would be dangerous to the peace of the world; the overthrow of the Ottoman Empire would precipitate that dangerous condition of affairs; and against that result it is the duty of England to set herself, at any cost. Not that the Government or the people of this country can desire war—a calamity which stains the face of nature with human gore, gives loose to crime, and takes bread from the people. No doubt negotiation is repugnant to the natural impatience at the sight of injustice and oppression; it is beset with delay, intrigue, and chicanery. But those are not so horrible as war, if negotiation can be made to result in saving the country from a calamity which deprives the nations of subsistence and arrests the operations of industry. To attain that result, if possible—still to attain it, if still possible—which is even yet their hope—her Majesty's Ministers have persevered in exercising that self-command and that self-restraint, which impatience may mistake for indifference, feebleness, or cowardice, but which are truly the crowning greatness of a great people, and which do not evince the want of readiness to vindicate, when the time comes, the honour of this country." Mr. Gladstone then referred to the great increase of all businesses, the improved position of the farmer as well; and expressing his hope that the commercial legislation of recent years would not only prove advantageous to this country, but also to the world at large, by rendering the relative attitudes of nations more peaceful from the opening up of the channels of commerce, bringing about a more constant intercourse, and thus tending to abate the rivalry that had divided and estranged the countries of Christendom from one another. The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat, amidst enthusiastic and prolonged applause.

After the separation of the meeting in the Town-hall a portion of the company adjourned to the Mayor's parlour to partake of *dîner à la fourchette*, provided for the occasion by his worship. About eighty gentlemen were present. The Mayor presided; and among the guests were—Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Alderman Neild, Mr. J. C. Harter, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. J. Brotherton, M.P., the Rev. Archdeacon Wilberforce, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. A. S. Henry, the Bishop of Oxford, Mr. W. Entwistle, Mr. S. Glynn, Sir J. Potter, the Mayor of Salford, Sir E. Armitage, Mr. W. Brown, M.P., Mr. T. Bazley, and the Rev. Canon Clifton. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Mayor, the Bishop of Oxford, and others spoke. The speeches were of a simply complimentary character.

**TYNEMOUTH ELECTION.**—A paragraph appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle*, announcing that Mr. Peter Dickson intended to decline contesting the representation of Tynemouth; this statement, it seems, is without foundation, as Mr. Dickson intends to proceed to the poll.

**WEST KENT REGISTRATION.**—The revision of the list of voters, which commenced at Tenterden on the 19th ult., and closed at Rochester on Friday week, has resulted in the triumph of the Liberals in West Kent. Neutrals and duplicates expunged do not enter into the calculation.—Liberal claims admitted, 431; Tory ditto, 172; gain in claims, 259. Tory votes expunged, 562: Liberal ditto, 218: gain on objections, 344; total Liberal gain, 633.

**WEST SURREY REGISTRATION.**—Archer Ryland, Esq., the revising barrister, held his fourth Court at the Bush Inn, Farnham, on Saturday last, and revised the following parishes:—Ash and Normandy, Elstead, Farnham, Grensham, and Leale and Tougham. Mr. G. Dennis and Mr. Hollest attended for the Reformers. The result of the day's revision was that the Reformers sustained all their objections and all their new claims, and had a majority of 58.

**EXTRAORDINARY FACT.**—Mr. George Sackson, house servant to Mrs. Charlesworth, Pottergate, Lincolnshire, has a Cochin-China bullet which was hatched on the 3rd of March, in the present year. She commenced laying at five months old, never missing a single day: began to sit at six months old, and brought off a brood of ten chickens within seven months, six of them being from her own eggs. The chickens are strong and well.

**WEYHILL GREAT SHEEP-FAIR.**—The great October sheep-fair of Weyhill, Hants, was held on Monday. From 80,000 to 100,000 sheep and lambs were penned at an early hour. By ten o'clock sales commenced freely, and were carried on with great animation throughout the day. Best Dorset ewes, to lamb, early, realised from 42s. to 55s. each; those more backward and more aged, 38s. to 48s.; best Down ewes, 32s. to 40s.; inferior ewes, for which the dealers were ready buyers, at 30s. and upwards; wether lambs, 20s. to 30s. each; some very choice, 32s. each; ewe lambs, 18s. to 26s.

**THE PILCHARD FISHERIES IN CORNWALL.**—At Mevagissey the seines are now all stopped; but last week the drift-boats caught from 2000 to 4000 fine fish, which were sold at 1s. 6d. to 12s. The seine-fish are now being shipped, and have sold at 38s. per hog-head. At Newquay, a few days ago, a fishing-smack enclosed a large shoal of pilchards, but the tide running high at the time, by the following morning they had all made their escape. There has also been a large catch of pilchards at St. Ives.

**SHIPWRECK—THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.**—The ship *Annie Jane*, from Liverpool, was driven on the Barra Islands and—one of the Hebrides—off the northern coast of Scotland, on the 28th Sept. The passengers were emigrants bound for Canada. Out of 450, no fewer than 348—men, women, and children—were drowned. The vessel had been out three weeks, and then returned to Liverpool with loss of mizzen-mast and other spars, when 100 emigrants left her. On again proceeding to sea she encountered very rough weather. When off the Barra Island, a breaker struck on her quarter-deck, and the poop deck sank, crushing some 200 emigrants to death. In ten minutes more the ship was in pieces. The poop's deck by this time floated, and 100 of the emigrants and sailors found standing-room on this fragment; many of them perished with cold, or were smothered under the trampling of others. About daybreak the tide ebbed, and left the fragments high and dry; when 102 walked ashore, 348 having been drowned or killed in fifteen minutes the previous night. The bulk of the emigrants were from Scotland, a great number from Ireland, some Germans, and a few French.

**ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.**—Chester and Holyhead, 16; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 44; Great Northern, A Stock, 49; Ditto B Stock, 123; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 100; Great Western, 80; Lancashire and Carlisle, 80; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 63; London and North-Western, 102; Ditto Fifths, 12; London and South-Western, 75; Midland, 58; North Staffordshire, 112; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 36; South-Eastern, 57; York and North Midland, 44.

**LINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.**—London and Greenwich (Preference), 24.

**PREFERENCE SHARES.**—Great Northern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, Scrip, 10; Great Western (redeemable at four-and-a-half per cent), 100; London and South-Western, Thirds, 6; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 10.

**FOREIGN.**—East India Extension, 2½; Great Central of France, 8½; Luxembourg, 4; Ditto Guaranteed, 4½; Western of France, 18.

**MINING SHARES.**—Very little business has transpired. On Thursday, Australian were 2½; Baden, 2; St. John del Rey, 33; English and Australian Copper Smelting Company, 2½; Nouveau Monde, 1½; United Mexican, 3½; West Mariposa, 2.

**NEWMARKET SECOND OCTOBER MEETING.—MONDAY.**

The weather was mild, and some light showers fell, but, it was, on the whole, more favourable than was expected. The sport was only moderate. The attendance comprised a goodly muster of the principal patrons of the turf, and a strong body of provincial and metropolitan speculators. An unprecedented number of horses is in the town, and there is every prospect of a *monstre* meeting.

Renewal of the Sweepstakes of 50 sovs. each.—Nervous, 1. Diomedea, 2. Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs. each. Henrietta, 1. Heroine, 2.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs. each.—Miranda, 1. Beatrix, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Tobolski, 1. Mirabeau, 2. £50 for Two-Year-Olds.—Twinkle, 1. Alas, 2.

Match, 300 sovs.—Frantic, 1. Caracara, 2. Match, 300 sovs.—Little Harry, 1. Adine, 2. Match, £200.—Cobnut, 1. Umbriel, 2.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

**TUESDAY.**

Match: 200, h. ft.—Hobby Horse, 1. Coalition, 2. Match: 200, h. ft.—Pensioner, 1. Sister to Caracara, 2.

Royal Stakes.—Talfourd, 1. Vanderdecken, 2. Clearwell Stakes.—Miranda, 1. Coit by Cowl, 2.

Cesarewitch Stakes.—Haco, 1. Nabob, 2. King Pepin, 3. The betting at Starting was—5 to 1 agst Songstress, 8 to 1 agst King Pepin, 10 to 1 agst Indian Warrior, 12 to 1 agst Teddington, 12 to 1 agst Angelo, 15 to 1 each agst King of Trumps, Nervous, Nabob, and Joe Miller, 16 to 1 each agst Garforth, 25 to 1 agst Dove, 30 to 1 agst any other.

Match: 100, h. ft.—Grimalkin, 1. Senorita, 2. Match: 100, h. ft.—Linseed, 1. Coal, 2.

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Lord Albemarle, 1. Snarry, 2.

Challenge for the Whip: 200 sovs. each.—Kingston, 1. Teddington, 2. Betting: 2 to 1 on Teddington. Kingston made slow running until they were through the ditch; up, when he went on at a good steady pace, and achieved the famous trophy by six lengths. Teddington was second all the way. Weathergate, a long way behind, pulled up at the distance, and walked in.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each.—Homebrewed, 1. Heroine, 2.

## WEDNESDAY.

Match: 200, h. ft.—Weathercock, 1. Cranbourne, 2.

Bedford Stakes.—Mincemant, 1. Spinaway, 2. Town Plate.—Sackbut, 1. Gossip, 2.

Match, £100.—Grapeshot, 1. C. by Cotherstone, 2.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Khadijah, 1. Songster, 2. Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Mirabeau, 1. Sister to Filius, 2.

Match, £200.—Miss Sarah beat Nicotine.

Handicap Sweepstakes, 10 sovs. each.—Austrey, 1. Pope Joan, 2. Oatlands Plate.—Khadijah, 1. Noisette and Michaelmas Maid ran a dead heat for second place.

## THURSDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—St. Faith, 1. King David, 2.

Sweepstakes, 10 sovs. Rosalie, 1. Mouser, 2.

Match.—Dabchick beat Physalis filly.

Sweepstakes, 100 sovs. Pelion, 1. Red Rose, 2.

Sweepstakes, 200 sovs.—Dervish, 1. Phaeton, 2.

Bretby Stakes.—Sortie, 1. Testy, 2.

Handicap Plate, £100.—Rataplan, 1. Poodle, 2.

Match.—Filbert beat Orinoco.

## LATEST BETTING AT NEWMARKET ON THURSDAY.

CAMBRIDGE-SHIRE STAKES.		
10 to 1 agst Nabob	15 to 1 agst Mistletoe	d9 to 1 agst Barbatus
13 to 1 — Orestes	20 to 1 — King Pepin	100 to 1 — Eulogist
15 to 1 — Invasion	25 to 1 — Baby owl	100 to 1 — Lambton
18 to 1 — Haco	25 to 1 — Grey Tommy	100 to 1 — Huncamuna

**HER MAJESTY'S STAG HOUNDS**, under the management of the Master of the Bu-khounds, and Mr. Charles Davis as Huntsman, commenced the season on Monday, when they met near the Royal Kennels, at Ascot. The pack will, as usual, hunt the forest country for the first two or three weeks, after which the regular fixtures will be announced. The Prince Consort's pack of harriers have already had some excellent runs, and the condition of the hounds, as well as the completeness of the appointments, give every promise of an unusually brilliant season.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The unsettled state of the Eastern Question, and the probability that both England and France will shortly declare themselves in favour of an armed intervention on behalf of Turkey, have tended to keep the Consol Market in a state of uncertainty. Prices have fluctuated considerably, and have given way nearly one per cent. The fall would, no doubt, have been much greater, had it not been for the scarcity of stock, the great abundance of money out of doors, the numerous purchases effected, on private accounts, the flourishing state of the revenue, and the payment of the dividends at the Bank. There has, however, been an improved feeling in the demand for Exchequer Bills, owing to a notice having reached the Stock Exchange, to the effect that the rate of interest on those securities has been advanced from 1d. to 2d. per diem. India Bonds have ruled dull, at comparatively low prices. It is stated that Mr. Gladstone contemplates paying off the dissentient holders of South-Sea Stock with Exchequer Bills; hence, the advance in the interest.

During the ensuing quarter, upwards of £80,000 will be invested for the reduction of the National Debt; but it is understood that the whole of that amount will be applied to the purchase of deficiency bills.

The last account states that £1,763,636 5s. 3d. of the new Stocks and Securities have been "accepted" at the Bank, and £1,297,287 19s. 0d. at the South-Sea House. Thus far, the "conversion" scheme has turned out a total failure.

The imports of the precious metals have amounted to £82,000 from New York, and £125,000 from Australia. The demand for gold for export to France, Holland, and Belgium has materially fallen off; and we may observe that the exchanges are gradually getting more favourable to England. It is possible that a portion of the specie remitted to Australia some time since will find its way back again to this country, as we learn that bills upon London were at 2 to 3 prem., consequently, it is now cheaper to forward gold than bills. The stock of bullion in the Bank of England is now only about £15,000,000, against nearly £21,000,000 at the corresponding period in 1852.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were quoted at 92½, and 91½ to 92¼. For the Account, prices ranged from 92 to 92½. Bank Stock, for the Account, was 220. Exchequer Bills were 4s. to 8s. prem.; India Bonds, par to 8s. prem. Numerous changes took place in the quotations both on Tuesday and Wednesday. There was a very limited supply of stock in the market on Thursday. The Three per Cents were first done at 91½ to 92½ for transfer, but they subsequently declined to 91½. The quotations for the account were 91½. The New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents were 92½ to 93; and the Three per Cents Reduced, 90½ to 91. Bank Stock, 218 to 220. Exchequer Bills were 4s. to 8s. prem. The Account has proved heavy.

The Bank has made no alteration in the rate of discount this week. In Lombard-street money has been in demand, at 4½ per cent for first-class bills.

Miscellaneous Securities have been tolerably steady as to price; but the business doing in them has been very limited. Australasia Bank Shares have marked 7½, ex div. and bonus; London and Westminster, 33½ to 34; Oriental, 47; Union of Australia, 65 to 65½; Australian Agricultural have been done at 34 to 32½; Crystal Palace, 6½; Ditto, new, 2½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 5 to 4½; Scottish Australian Investment, 2½; Hungerford-bridge, 12; Waterloo, 5; Vauxhall, 2½; Albion Insurance, 95; Atlas, 21½; City of London, 2½; County, 127; General, 5½; Globe, 145 to 146; London 60 ex div.; Imperial Fire, 375; Ditto, Life, 29; Law Life, 66; Ditto, Fire, 4½; London, 29; Pelican, 45; Phoenix, 185; Rock Life, 82; Royal Exchange, 242; Sun Life, 65; Universal Life, 45; Berlin Waterworks, 2½ to 2½; East London, 129; Southwark and Vauxhall, 89½; West Middlesex, 113; East and West India Deck, 135; Canada Six Per Cent Bonds, 113; General Steam Navigation, 28 to 23; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 63½ to 63½; Ditto, New, 36.

Foreign Stocks have met a very dull market, and nearly all whole of them have declined in value. Dutch Four per Cents have been 9½ to 9 ex div.; Ecuador, 4½; Granada One-and-a-Half per Cents, 20½; Mexico, Three per Cents, 24 to 23½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 70; Russian Five per Cents, 113; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97½; Spanish Old Three per Cents, 4